

# **STRENGTHENING PEACE IN COLOMBIA**

## **8<sup>th</sup> Quarter Report**

**April – June 2003**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION	Page
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2. CONTEXT	4
3. PROGRAM STATUS	8
4. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION	14
5. MAP OF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	16
6. NEW PROJECTS DESCRIPTION	17
7. IN DEPTH ANALYSIS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS	18
8. FINANCIAL DATA	21
9. ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER	22
10. ANNEXES	22
Annex # 1: Financial Report	23
Annex # 2: Project Cards	25
Annex # 3: Publication, La Guerra: “Una amenaza para la Prensa”, by Medios para la paz	
Annex # 4: San Vicente del Caguán Coexistence Center, book marker	
Annex # 5: Community Advanced Course “Un Girasol de la Paz: Construcción de Herramientas para una Pedagogía de Paz”. Coordinated by the Peace Observatory	
Annex # 6: Publication, acuerdo.com “Cabildo Abierto, Participación Local” by FENACON	
Annex # 7: Video, “Trastorno por estrés post-traumático”, by CON FE PAZ – Federación de discapacitados por la guerra	

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strengthening Peace Program during the second quarter of 2003 (April to June) obligated \$1,269,804 of additional funds for sub-grants. Of that amount, \$443,769 were disbursed. Below are some of the Program highlights in this quarter, project activities implemented and funded, and an administrative and financial update.

### 1.1 Program Highlights

- To date, 53 projects have been approved, 10 of which were approved during this quarter.
- There have been 39 projects supported, implemented by 37 civil society organizations. **Four** of these initiatives were approved during this quarter.
- There have been 6 projects approved in the Support the Colombian Government component. Sites for **four** new Coexistence Centers were approved as well as architectural plans for the buildings. At the national level, projects have been coordinated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the First Lady's Office and the Vice-presidency of the Republic (Human Rights Office). At the regional level, **two** projects were approved this quarter and have been coordinated with the regional government of the department of Santander.
- The Program is reaching 161 municipalities in 25 departments.
- 294,333 persons have directly benefited; 781,200 persons have indirectly benefited, and there has been a widespread impact on 14,796,330 people.
- There have been some advances in identifying the municipalities where Self-Determination projects will be implemented and definition of the projects themselves. Close coordination has been carried out with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.
- In order to start the community radio stations project, IOM and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace have been working on the strengthening proposal for the radio stations. The Ministry of Culture has also become involved, while developing its own peaceful coexistence proposal. This Ministry has been a partner of the Program for the implementation of the libraries at the Coexistence Centers.
- A professional advanced course was launched at the *Fundación Social* to train the Local Peace Commissioners (*consejeros*). The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace appointed an official to monitor and support this project.
- A proposal from the First Lady's Office to implement the libraries/game rooms (*ludotecas*) at the Coexistence Centers with the *Fundación Funlibre* was supported. Coordination meetings have been held with the First Lady's office, in order to identify projects related to assistance to victims of the conflict that this office wants to support.
- IOM sent to USAID a Program extension proposal for \$8,260,572. The proposed Program would continue supporting the Colombian Government, peace initiatives from the civil society, and the construction of seven additional Peaceful Coexistence Centers. As part of the support to the Colombian Government, the Program will provide technical assistance to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace in projects related to self determination, community radio stations, local peace commissioners and negotiation. As to the First Lady's Office, within the assistance to victims component, the Program will support some projects already identified: Early Childhood (*Primera Infancia*), Big Brother/Big Sister (*Plan Padrinos*), Aid Bank (*Banco de Ayudas*) and Techniques and Women (*Técnicas y Mujeres*).

The support to the Civil Society initiatives will continue with the same strategies: Project development and peace models, and support to victims and excluded groups. As for the Coexistence Centers, a total of 14 will be constructed in coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the Ministry of Interior and Justice.

## **1.2 Administrative and Financial Updates**

- ✓ Obligations for approved projects totaled \$5,522,639.
- ✓ Total disbursements of \$3,348,917, with a balance of \$2,173,189 in unliquidated obligations.
- ✓ For each dollar invested by the Program, our counterparts are investing 43 cents.
- ✓ Three new people joined the Program to strengthen the team working on the Coexistence Centers. An engineer was hired to work on the design and monitoring of the construction of the Coexistence Centers, and a field monitor was hired for the coordination of the San Vicente del Caguan Center. Also, a short term consultancy was awarded to a community specialist to prepare a diagnosis and baseline of the neighboring community of the Centers.

## **1.3 Report Organization**

This report is organized as follows:

**Section 2**, provides contextual information on the Colombian armed conflict, with special emphasis on themes relevant to the Strengthening Peace Program, such as peace talks with Self Defense Groups, humanitarian exchange, and security and democracy issues.

**Section 3**, includes a summary of the Program Status, providing information regarding the name of the project; implementing partner; number of direct, indirect and extended beneficiaries; expenditures, and disbursements as of June 30, 2003.

**Section 4**, takes account of the Budget Distribution, by region, department, and component of the Program.

**Section 5**, shows the geographical distribution of the Program projects.

**Section 6**, describes the new projects that were approved during this quarter.

**Section 7**, includes an in-depth analysis of some projects from which lessons have been learned in each of the Program components.

**Section 8**, summarizes the cumulative and quarterly financial data of the Program.

**Section 9**, contains the next quarter's action plan per component of the Program.

**Section 10**, includes the Annexes. As usual we are including the financial status report and updated project cards with the description and status of the approved and ongoing projects. Also included are copies of the publications, videos, brochures and posters produced during this quarter under sponsored projects.

## 2. CONTEXT

### Economics

The editorial page of *El Tiempo*<sup>1</sup> bring attention to the high approval ratings received by the Uribe Administration during its first eight months in all important matters besides economics<sup>2</sup> (especially unemployment and high cost of) where it was 59%. Since the state of the economy tends to be an important measure of the success of a President, these results may suggest that much of the support for the President in the future might depend on his ability to make front to the socio-economic needs of the country.

That said, in the last trimester, a number of economic indicators mildly improved which raises the hope that the economy might be on the cusp of experiencing an upward swing. In this regard, the most important fact was the growth of the GNP by 3.8% in the first quarter of 2003 in comparison with the first trimester of the previous year -- this was the highest growth registered since 1998<sup>3</sup>. The sectors that grew the most were civil engineering (25.5%), construction, financial services (14.95), and manufacturing (8.32%)<sup>4</sup>. Also, unemployment decreased in May by 2.3% to 1.3% (in the main cities it decreased from 17.5% to 16.7 %<sup>5</sup>). Finally, while the Consumer Price Index had a negative growth in June, the variation obtained so far this year is of 5.01%<sup>6</sup>. This makes it unlikely that the 6% variation goal which the government acquired with the FMI, will be reached.

The government finally approved the National Development Plan on June 26, 2003<sup>7</sup> after having rejected a first version of it due to the high costs that five of its articles implied<sup>8</sup>. These articles have been since eliminated or changed. The Administration has also reformed state agencies in order to cut costs, maximize effectiveness, and obviously to diminish the fiscal deficit<sup>9</sup>. The Administration pursued its goal of enlarging the international markets for Colombian goods not just through a bilateral commercial agreement with the United States, but also attempting to push for the integration of the Andean Countries and strengthen its relative bargaining power for the future negotiation of ALCA.

### Politics

The approval of the political reform on June 17 was without a doubt the most important occurrence in the field of politics. The most significant changes it proposed, which were an electoral reform (preferential vote, electoral threshold, and proportionality<sup>10</sup>), and others like campaign financing and mandatory vote for all citizens until 2006. The political reform was a controversial measure as the Administration opposed it and opposed it for going against the spirit of the Referendum<sup>11</sup>.

The Administration encountered these first challenges in the first trimester of 2003 after a long honeymoon period with the Congress, which had passed all the laws that the President had proposed such as the Referendum, Tributary Labor and Pension scheme Reforms. As the Colombian weekly *Semana* puts it, "(...) The only substantive issue left to President Uribe for his referendum is the fiscal part, which,

<sup>1</sup> The approval rating was especially high in the themes that constituted his political platform; that is, the fight against corruption and law and order. *El Tiempo*, Editorial, "Uribe: the highs and the lows", April 14 2003, p. 1-18.

<sup>2</sup> *El Tiempo*, Invamer-Gallup trimestral publication.

<sup>3</sup> However, relative to the previous trimester, it only increased by 0.52%, which is a variation inferior to that registered in the fourth trimester of 2002 (0.8%).

<sup>4</sup> National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Gross National Product -PIB in Spanish- First trimester of 2003", Press Office, Junio 26, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Continuous Household Survey-ECH- May 2003", Press Office, June 27 2003.

<sup>6</sup> National Statistics Agency (DANE), "Consumer Price Index (IPC) June of 2003", Press Office July 4 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Law 812 of 2003, June 26, creates the National Development Plan for 2003-2006: toward a Common State.

<sup>8</sup> *El Espectador*, "The Development Plan 'piñata'", May 11, 2003, p. 1B and 2B.

<sup>9</sup> The affected enterprises are: a) Telecom, which was liquidated and constituted as a new business; b) the Social Security Institute (ISS), which was divided into a number of enterprises according to the services that it gives; and c) Ecopetrol, which was relinquished from activities like petroleum policy.

<sup>10</sup> The preferential vote refers to the fact that the voter will be able to choose any candidates on a party list, and not (as it is true now) a pre-determined list of candidates. The electoral threshold is the minimum number of votes that parties have to reach in the election for Senate and Presidency to obtain legal standing and so that the members can have appointments in public corporations; proportionality is a system that allows for a distribution of the Congress seats according to the highest number of votes.

<sup>11</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Government is defeated in Congress", June 4 2003, pp. 1-3.

though important, is utterly unpopular in that at its core it is about freezing public servants' salaries – however, these constitute an important electoral base.”<sup>12</sup>

The referendum will also have to overcome other challenges. In May, the Attorney General recommended that the court declare unconstitutional fourteen out of the nineteen articles that are proposed. The gloomy outlook of the referendum pushed the president to announce his intention to cancel it and present it as a popular initiative<sup>13</sup>. In the mean time people await the decision of the Constitutional Court on the matter.

## **Conflict**

## **Law and Order**

According to the Ministry of Defense<sup>14</sup> the offensive against illegal armed groups, narco-trafficking, and common crime has increased since President Uribe took office. For example, captures increased by 123% relative to the same period (August 2001-June 2002<sup>15</sup>) the year before, while combat related casualties have increased by 78%. Similarly, captures and combat casualties increased by 77 and 7% respectively for the guerrillas and the number of deserters increased by 6%.

Fumigation of illegal crops increased by 56%, going from 95,060 hectares in 2001-2002 to 147,837 in 2002-2003. Approximately 89 tons of cocaine was seized, an amount similar to that of the prior year. The number of destroyed labs decreased to 1,019 while 40% more solid and 24% liquid chemical precursors were seized between June 2001 and August 2002 relative to the previous year.

Perhaps the greatest success was the fight against common crime, which diminished by 34% during the first six months of 2003<sup>16</sup>. In particular, between January and May homicides decreased by 20%, collective kidnappings by 31%, extortion by 50% and terrorism (...) by 48% relative to the first six months of the previous year.

The most significant occurrence in terms of law and order was the assassination of the Governor and Peace Commissioner of Antioquia and eight member of the military<sup>17</sup>, all in custody of FARC José María Córdoba Block, during a failed rescue operation in Urrao, Antioquia.<sup>18</sup> The incidence was condemned by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (UNHCHR),<sup>19</sup> Amnesty International (AI)<sup>20</sup> and Human Rights Watch (HRW)<sup>21</sup>, all of which condemned the FARC for having committed an atrocity and instigated that organization to cease carrying out actions that violate human rights.

## **National Security and Democracy**

The Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional the decree that prolonged the State of Siege<sup>22</sup> because certain legal requirements remained unfulfilled (i.e., the recommendation of the Senate, the permanence of the decree in the Congress for at least 15 days, a study of the consequence of the measure<sup>23</sup>).

The Court had also declared unconstitutional giving juridical police faculties to the Military Forces in the Consolidation areas, which forced the Government to end the Rehabilitation areas immediately<sup>24</sup>.

---

<sup>12</sup> *Semana*, “THE ONE WHO PAYS FIRST. Congress proposes a political reform before Uribe moved ahead within referendum. The results leave room for improvement”, June 23 2003.

<sup>13</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Government may cancel Referendum”, 18 May 2003, pp. 1-16.

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Defense, “Operational Outcomes of Public Force”, August 2001-June 2002 / August 2002-June 2003”.

<sup>15</sup> Let us remember that the demilitarized area existed during most of that time.

<sup>16</sup> National Defense Information System (SIDEN), FONDELIBERTAD, “Review of the first semester of the year: kidnappings diminished by 34%”, Public Affairs Office, July 9, 2003.

<sup>17</sup> The total number of person in FARC custody were 13. A part fro the two public servants there were 11 members of the Public Force. Eight of these were killed and 3 were able to escape.

<sup>18</sup> *El Tiempo*, “FARC kills kidnapped people”, May 6 2003, pp. 1-1 a 1-6.

<sup>19</sup> Un High Commissioner for human Rights in Colombia, “Condemnation for the death of the kidnapped, Press Office, May 5 de 2003.

<sup>20</sup> Amnesty International, “Colombia: there is no will to respect International Humanitarian Law”, May 6 2003.

<sup>21</sup> Human Rights Watch, “Colombia – The death of the kidnapped underlines the abuse of the guerrillas”, Press Office, May 6, 2003.

<sup>22</sup> Decree 245 of 2003.

<sup>23</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Court dismissess commotion”, April 30 2003, pp. 1-14.

<sup>24</sup> *Semana*, “To loose is to win...a little bit”, Mayo 5 a 11, 2003.

The measure had also recently been questioned by the National Ombudsman Office. In a paper presented by this Office and the Attorney General Office, it underlined that " (...) differently from what was expected of these areas [Arauca, Saravena and Arauquita in the department of Arauca], the threats against local politicians and public employees and violent deaths increased as did the population complaints of human rights abuses on the part of the State<sup>25</sup>". The paper concluded with a few recommendations: 1) to extend the human rights protection oversight to the municipalities of Tame and Fortul, since that is where the highest number of fighting in the department takes place; 2) to concentrate on actions other than military, such as institutional strengthening and socio-economic development.

In its attempt to find legal alternatives that would allow the pursuit of the National Security Strategy in the long term (the State of Siege could have only be renewed one more time), the government proposed an Anti-Terrorism Law on April 23<sup>26</sup>. However, this too will have to be debated in Congress since it will modify the Constitution. The debates have already started and will continue after July 20.

The UN and the Organization of American States (OAS) have already questioned a number of the initiatives enclosed in the Law<sup>27</sup>, arguing that they "are incompatible with international law with which Colombia has agreed to comply."<sup>28</sup> These articles refer to the limitation of privacy without a warrant, to detain people and keep a household registry without having requested permission to the proper authorities, and create special judicial police units integrated by military forces.<sup>29</sup>

It is important to underline that the High Mountain Battalion was inaugurated in the month of May. This is posted in El Espino in the Department of Boyacá<sup>30</sup>, and has the objective of severing the passageway that unites the departments of Arauca, Casanare y Boyacá, which is used by the guerrillas.

This is the third battalion that the Uribe Administration has inaugurated (the other two were those of Sumapaz, Cundinamarca, and Los Farallones de Cali, Valle del Cauca).

Another 10,000 peasant soldiers were trained in June, bringing the total number of peasant soldiers up to 15,000. These will reinforce security in 420 municipalities, a number of which did not have the presence of Public Force before. The National Federation of Municipalities has confirmed that of the 400 mayors that had to govern from outside of their municipality, 170 have now return or at least visit with frequency. And, furthermore, that this renewed freedom is the consequence of the arrival of the peasant soldiers.<sup>31</sup>

Another important controversial National Security issue was fumigation. In May the Constitutional Court ruled in favor of the Indigenous people complaint against aerial spraying of glyphosate<sup>32</sup>. The decision of the court does not imply that fumigations need to stop, but it obliges the government to consult with the communities on the eradication method.

However, the Administrative Tribunal of Cundinamarca<sup>33</sup> ruled in favor of a people's demand provisionally suspending aerial fumigations with glyphosate until the results of an environmental study (currently being done by the Ministry of Environment) are available, and The Social Security Ministry conducts medical research on the effects of the spray on the health of Colombians. Though the government is still awaiting the final decision of the State Council, the President has already announced that fumigations will not be suspended in that they are an agreement that Colombia has made with the international community.<sup>34</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> *El Tiempo*, "The debacle of the zone in Arauca", 20 May 2003, pp 1-5.

<sup>26</sup> *El Tiempo*, "The anti-terrorist project is ready", 23 April 2003, pp 1-8.

<sup>27</sup> *El Tiempo*, "OEA, worried about norms", 7 June 2003, pp. 1-3.

<sup>28</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Objections of UN" 19 May 2003, pp 1-5.

<sup>29</sup> UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OACNUDH), 1) "Observations on the Legislative Act proposal No. 223 de 2003-House of Representatives, 'which modifies articles 15, 24, 28 and 250 of the Colombian constitution in order to defeat terrorism'", May 12 2003; 2) Letter to Congress, May 13, 2003.

<sup>30</sup> *El Espectador*, "Where Eagles challenge", 18 May 2003, p.20 A.

<sup>31</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Peasant soldiers, yes or no?" June 3 2003, p. 1-2.

<sup>32</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Court leaves fumigation standing", 15 May 2003, p. 1-4.

<sup>33</sup> Administrative Court of Cundinamarca Section 2ª B, Bogotá D.C., June 13, 2003.

<sup>34</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Fumigations will continue: Uribe", 30 June 2003, p. 1-3.

## Peace Talks with Illegal Armed Groups

### Humanitarian Exchange

In a communiqué, the FARC leadership<sup>35</sup> makes clear that among the conditions for reaching a humanitarian agreement is the demobilization of the Departments of Caquetá and Putumayo, to which the President answered that the government has no intention of demilitarizing any territory. Though these public declarations seemed to close the doors to any advance on the matter<sup>36</sup>, in a letter to the Governor of Antioquia<sup>37</sup>, the President stated that the government had a series of written back and forth with a sector of the FARC and that he was pushing to reach an agreement. Even though the FARC had publicly denied having any contact with the government, they directed a letter to four ex-presidents<sup>38</sup> where they listed the names of the spokesmen of the organization<sup>39</sup> for the humanitarian exchange. The ex-Presidents response was to encourage the agreement.<sup>40</sup>

The rising hope for an agreement was broken with the failed rescue attempt of the Governor, his Peace Commissioner and the death of 8 militaries on May 5 in a rough area of the municipality of Urrao.

### Peace Talks with Self Defense Groups

The pre-negotiation discussions with the *Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia* (AUC), the *Bloque Central Bolívar* (BCB), the *Bloque Alianza Oriente* (BAO), encountered serious problems during this trimester, which risked endangering the contacts with some of these groups.

For example, the *Autodefensas Campesinas del Casanare* (ACC), which are part of the *Bloque Alianza de Oriente* (BAO) denounced the persecution of the Army in the very areas where they had met with the so called Exploratory Commission<sup>41</sup>, and they threatened to suspend the dialogue. The *Autodefensas Campesinas de Meta y Vichada* (ACMV), which also belongs to the BAO, accused the army of opening fire against 11 minors who were going to be turned over to the Colombian the Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) –eventually this information turned out to be false. The BCB had a similar complaint and the *Bloque Metro* (BM) which does not participate in the negotiations, denounced that the AUC and the BCB are threatening them to force them to participate in this process. Despite all of these incidents the pre-negotiation talks continue to advance.

In fact, at the end of May, the Exploratory Commission made a number of recommendations for the continuation of the peace process, among which, the following: the necessity of maintaining, bettering and verifying the cease-fire; the establishment of concentration areas to verify the cease fire, the need to apply the National Security Strategy in the areas of influence of the paramilitary in light of their demobilization; the need to define a legal framework for demobilization; request international support for the demobilization process; create reintegration packages in alignment with the profile of the group members; and administer the required resources.<sup>42</sup>

President Uribe has already made some progress in as far as the legal framework is concerned. After July 20, the President will propose a law that would allow demobilized paramilitary, including those that have committed atrocious crimes, to obtain conditional liberty. This would be a middle range measure to both stimulate people to demobilize while not giving them a complete amnesty.<sup>43</sup>

---

<sup>35</sup> Farc-Ep, Leadership, 13 April 2003.

<sup>36</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Will Uribe close the door to the Farc?", 17 April 2003, p. 1-9; "Why Uribe changed his tone", 20 April 2003, p. 1-8; D'artagnan, "Tirofijo's gun", 20 April 2003, p. 1-17.

<sup>37</sup> Who was replacing Gaviria.

<sup>38</sup> This letter was addressed to Alfonso López Michelsen, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Ernesto Samper Pizano y Carlos Lemos Simons.

<sup>39</sup> The spokesmen were: Simón Trinidad and Carlos Antonio Lozada, peace negociators during the Pastrana Administration, and Domingo Bihój, member of the Agenda Setting Committee during the same peace process.

<sup>40</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Agreement is not operational", 29 April 2003, p. 1-6.

<sup>41</sup> A commission formed by four people whose objective is to participate in the pre-negotiation stage and offer the president a series of recommendations for the negotiation phase.

<sup>42</sup> Villamizar, María Alejandra; "Thorn Parthway", *El Espectador*, 29 June 2003, p.6 A.

<sup>43</sup> Correa, Jorge C.; "Uribe propose conditional liberty for heinous crimes", *El Tiempo*, 29 May 2003, p. 1-5.



### 3. PROGRAM STATUS

The table below provides very detailed information regarding the projects by component and implementing partner, including its geographical coverage and the direct, indirect beneficiaries and extended impact. 53 projects have been approved, benefiting 294,333 people directly and 781,200 indirectly. Also, an extended impact of the Program has reached some 14,796,330 people.

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
1	Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution	VALLENPAZ	238,919	1,850,690	235,242	5,000 people	18,000 people	25,000 in beneficiary communities	Cauca, Valle del Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
1A	Second Phase of the Project: Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution	VALLENPAZ	338,961	656,995	130,278	6,310 people	18,000 people	25,240 persons	Valle del Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
2	Strengthening of Colombian Confederation of NGOs	CCONG	122,394	176,774	117,628	250 NGO workers	2,000 database users	10,000 beneficiaries of NGO projects	Chocó, Meta, Santander, Quindío	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
3	Reconciliation through Assistance for Victims of Conflict in Magdalena Medio	Comisión Vida y Paz	86,121	126,496	78,512	1,000 people	4,000 people	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities	Magdalena Medio	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
4	Sumas y Restas: Movie on the Personal and Societal Dangers of the Drug Trade	Ducha Fría Producciones	52,015	1,108,367	52,015	50 "natural" actors	10,000 viewers in target audience	1,000,000 movie viewers	Antioquia	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	IOM	105,978	105,978	105,978	100 public officials	5,000 persons in close involvement with the Peace Process	National	National	Support to the GOC
5A	Systematization for Easy Reference of Peace Processes in Colombia	IOM	34,490	--	34,490	50 employees of the NGO	2,000 regular database users	5,000 occasional database users	National	Support to the GOC
5B	Capacity-building in Communications & Information Technology	IOM	49,971	--	49,971	4 public officials	8 computer equipment users	Office of the High Commissioner	National	Support to the GOC
5C	Sub-contracts to specialized consultants	IOM	21,517	--	21,517	50 public officials	60 documents readers	National	National	Support to the GOC

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
6	Peace & Negotiation Training for Colleges and Communities	Confecámara & Observatorio Para La Paz	92,461	123,213	90,350	700 students and local leaders	3,500 students and community members	1,000,000 community members	Bogotá, Atlantic coast Region	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
7	Media Professionalization Research Project and Journalism Website	Medios para la Paz	109,349	130,966	102,730	2,500 journalists and regular Web Site users	5,000 Occasional Web Site users	Journalists in Colombia	Bogotá, Antioquia, Caquetá, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño, Córdoba	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
8	Construction of a Gender-Focused Proposal for Peace Negotiations	HUMANIZAR	86,888	96,445	82,188	700 women	15,000 womens' groups, web-site users and recipients of Agenda for Peace	10,000 persons who read the agenda, and occasional web site users.	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
9	La Decisión de San Mateo: Movie on Demobilization and Reintegration Experiences	Observatorio para la Paz	25,646	128,658	25,646	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 former child soldiers	1,800,000 television viewers	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
10	Institutional Strengthening of CONFEPAZ and Research Project on War-Handicapped Persons	CONFEPAZ	82,431	88,067	82,429	210 current & future members	2,000 assisted in follow-up activities	War-handicapped population	Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
10 A	Research, Dissemination and Attention Project on War-Handicapped Persons.	CONFEPAZ	124,971	124,971	107,747	1,000 people attended for the project.	4,000 beneficiaries of the research.	50,000 residents of the municipalities.	Santander, Norte de Santander & Antioquia.	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
11	Virtual Library and Research Center on Ethnic Minorities & Human Rights	Fundación HEMERA	53,070	68,923	51,349	2,050 NGO workers and regular Web Site users	5,000 occasional Web Site users	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	National	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
12	Voto Visible: Website on congressional and presidential candidates	Revista Semana & Transparencia por Colombia	42,924	48,283	41,353	5,000 regular Web Site users (voters)	15,000 occasional Web Site users (voters)	Potential Electors	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
13	Community Strengthening for Development, Indigenous Culture and Conflict Resolution	Embera Katio	22,007	23,507	21,009	706 Embera Katio	500 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the Orito municipality	Putumayo	Assistance to victims and excluded groups

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
14	Entrepreneurial and Psychosocial Support to War-handicapped Persons	Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos	52,178	73,781	49,864	100 handicapped people	400 family members	War-handicapped population	Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
15	Congress & Visible Candidates	Universidad de Los Andes	65,470	105,902	60,165	2,000 participants in civic education activities & readers of the paper pamphlet	4,000 citizens	500,000 readers of the pamphlet	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
16	Private Sector Research & Perspective on Peace Negotiations	Fundación Empresarial	103,569	221,943	101,901	581 public officials and members of guilds	5,000 persons involved in peace process	National	Bogotá/ National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
17	Education and Recreation Centres for Children in High- Conflict Zones, library/game rooms	Corporación Día del Niño	169,708	372,876	151,283	80 library/game room clerks	70,000 children using the library/game rooms	140,000 parents	National	Support to the GOC
18	Forum: Democratic Culture	Universidad Sergio Arboleda	38,942	68,440	38,649	700 seminar attendees	1,050 NGO members and government organizations	1,750 beneficiaries of NGOs and government organizations	Bogotá	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
19	Support to the Activities of the Organization	Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)	106,585	104,192	101,971	3,027 beneficiaries of small loans and regular service at soup kitchens	3,358 OFP members, beneficiaries of micro-credit	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work.	Magdalena Medio	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
20	Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja	268,000	360,342	262,763	12,500 regular users of the Center	30,500 occasional users of the Center	35,000 residents of the municipality	Magdalena Medio	Coexistence Centers
20 A	Library for the Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	FUNDA - LECTURA	37,857	37,857	36,774	8,000 users	10,000 second hand users	15,000 municipality's residents	Magdalena Medio	Coexistence Centers
21	Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in War-Torn Communities of Cauca	FUNDEMOS	55,163	62,332	50,921	1,200 beneficiaries of loans, trained persons and their families	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldono	15,000 residents in the municipalities.	Silvia and Caldono, Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
22	Land and Conflict in Eastern Antioquia: Research and Pilot Project	Corporación Jurídica Libertad	51,090	78,298	30,851	250 people obtained land-titles; 600 persons trained	Additional 250 people obtained land-titles post-intervention	3,000 rural residents.	Eastern Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups

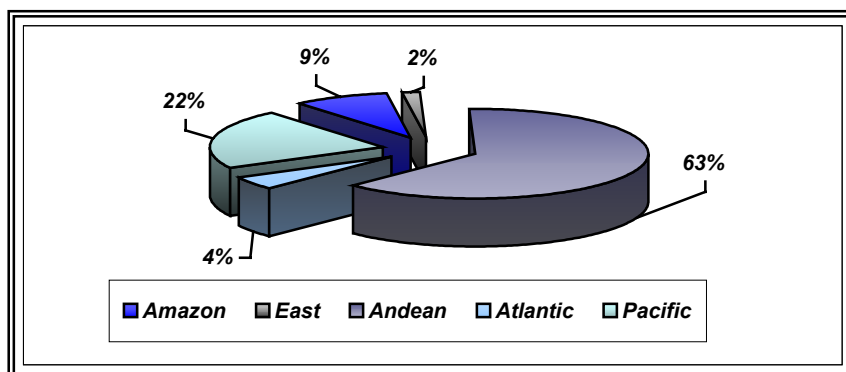
#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
23	Coexistence Center in San Vicente del Caguán	Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguán	287,028	323,010	237,153	40,000 users for two years	5,000 occasional users	12,000 residents in the municipality	San Vicente Del Caguán, Caquetá	Coexistence Center
24	International Seminar on Negotiation and Reintegration of Ex – Combatants	IOM	17,087	17,087	17,087	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Bogotá	Support to the GOC
25	Culture Declares Peace to Colombia	FOM - CULTURA	22,594	50,172	22,081	450 participants	500 members of cultural organization	12,000 residents in the municipality	San Agustín (Huila)	Support to the GOC
26	Educational and Economic Strengthening for Afro-Colombians	SHADAI	96,535	107,414	82,920	900 beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	3,600 family members.	3,000 residents in the municipalities.	Cali, El Cerrito, Florida y Guacarí (Valle)	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
27	Education and Training Program for Household Single Mothers	FINDES	61,159	71,007	44,138	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	2,400 family members of the women	30,000 residents	Buga (Valle)	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
28	Ten years of Perseverance	Red Departamental de Mujeres Ex-combatientes	15,007	17,582	10,909	40 members of the organization	160 members of other NGOs	800 beneficiaries of the organizations.	Quibdó (Chocó)	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
29	Forum: Chocó also belongs to Colombia	HEMERA	34,999	41,425	34,837	60 people (attendees)	240 persons who belong to the participating agencies	2,000 forum attendees	Quibdó (Chocó)	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
30	Democratic Participation Alternatives for Municipal Government	FENACÓN	63,356	70,174	59,366	28,209 town meetings attendees	154,500 people	5.500.000 people from prioritized departments	Departments of Norte de Santander, Cesar, Arauca, Chocó, Huila, Caquetá, Cauca & Nariño	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives
31	Youth School for Peace	Instituto Luis Carlos Galán	95,858	100,708	63,899	60 youth	240 people	600 youngsters from Barranca-bermeja	Bogotá & Barrancabermeja (Santander)	Support to the GOC
32	Regional Indigenous Assembly in North Cauca	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca (ACIN)	32,369	52,745	32,369	2,000 attendees to the Assembly	17,700 beneficiaries of the organizations	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Buenos Aires, Jambaló, Toribio, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca)	Assistance to victims and Excluded Groups.
33	Human Memory	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	51,620	55,120	19,606	63 persons	256 persons	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement		Support to the GOC

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
34	Coexistence Center in San Gil (Santander)	Alcaldía de San Gil	256,520	389,464	105,239	31,000 users of the center	35,000 occasional users of the center	70,000 people from the Guantánima Province (19 municipalities)	San Gil, Santander	Coexistence Centers
35	Colombia listens, Colombia walks, Colombia sees	Presidency of the Republic	149,968	149,968	122,501	557 disabled persons	2,228 family members	Freedom of mobility and decrease of visual and audition impairment will raise possibilities for income generation	National	Support to the GOC
36	Radio Program: Peace Territories	Corporación Nuevo Arcoiris	43,200	53,018	20,601	2,000 people	35,000 radio listeners in Cundinamarca	2,000,000 radio listeners nationwide	National	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.
37	Paint Contest: Walls for Peace	IOM	3,274	3,274	2,126	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations	40,500 residents of the neighboring community	50,000 residents of the municipality	Barrancabermeja	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.
38	Strengthening of Regional and Local Peace Commissioner Offices	Fundación Social	119,780	136,980	54,098	30 regional departments and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of interest groups	Residents of the municipalities or departments where the peace commissioners perform their job	National	Support to the GOC
39	Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ	ASFAMIPAZ	44,517	46,749	9,357	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	1,760 relatives	2,000 people benefited from the organization work	National	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
40	Technical Coordination of the Child's and Recreation Day 2003	FUNLIBRE	62,855	66,876	60,389	20,000 children	10,000 relatives	Colombian Children	National	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives
41	Anti-personal Mines Observatory	Vice-Presidency of the Republic	110,355	172,151	--	288 persons trained	450 public officials from 9 departments	54,000 people (30% of the population of 9 departments)	Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Casanare	Support to the GOC
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program	Corporación Observatorio para la Paz	76,943	87,112	26,269	260 students and community leaders	1,000 family members of the leaders that benefit from the training	Communities benefited from the leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	Bogotá, Medellín	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.
43	Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	100,000	100,000	22,284	15 public Officials from the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	256 public officers from Presidency	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	National	Support to the GOC
44	Coexistence Center in Aguachica (Cesar)	Alcaldía de Aguachica	250,000	400,000	6,133	10,000 users	5,000 users from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aguachica (Cesar)	Coexistence Centers
45	Coexistence Center in Ocaña (Santander)	Alcaldía de Ocaña	256,520	--	756	15,000 users	7,500 users from the rural zones	25,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Ocaña (Norte de Santander)	Coexistence Centers

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program \$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement Status as of 30/06/2003 (by IOM) \$	Beneficiaries			Geographical Coverage	Component
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
46	Coexistence Center in Magangué (Bolívar)	Alcaldía de Magangué	245,000	425,000	6,703	20,000 users	10,000 residents from rural zones	32,000 residents from neighboring the municipalities	Magangué (Bolívar)	Coexistence Centers
47	Coexistence Center in Cantagallo (Bolívar)	Alcaldía de Cantagallo	150,000	250,000	170	7,000 users	3,500 residents from rural zones	12,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Cantagallo (Bolívar)	Coexistence Centers
48	Promotion of a Participation and Peace Culture in the Municipality of Meta	CORDEPAZ	59,784	105,987	21,897	60 students trained in conflict solution & 90 people attending town meetings	3,500 community members	108,440 residents (20% of the population from the municipalities)	Villavicencio, Granada, Puerto López, Cumaral, Acacías (Meta)	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.
49	Building Peace in Santander	Gobernación de Santander	66,766	450,075	--	30,000 people	120,000 persons	Municipal Authorities trained in nutritional aspects	Macaravita, Floridablanca, Girón, Piedecuesta, Palmar, Matanza, Cerrito, San Joaquín, Ocamonte, Chima, Gambita, Barbosa, San Gil, Socorro, Málaga, Lebrija, Chivata, Puente Nacional, San Vicente, Zapatoca, Florián.	Support to the GOC
50	Implementation and Assembly of Toy Libraries in the Centers for Peaceful Coexistence	FUNLIBRE	74,977	74,977	30,542	30,000 children's	60,000 Family members	30,000 people involve to the toy-library activities	San Vicente del Caguán, Cantagallo, Aguachica, San Gil, Ocaña, Magangué	Coexistence Centers
51	Spiritual and leadership indigenous summit. 'Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta'	Comunidad Arhuaca de Businchama	18,940	20,795	18,940	200 Natives from the Sierra Nevada.	1,000 members of the Indian community from Yucpas, Kogui, Kankuamos, Wiwas y Arhuacos	10,000 members from the Indigenous community	Pueblo Bello (Cesar)	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
52	Integral Rehabilitation for survivors of anti-personal landmines and handicap people in Colombia	CIREC	100,000	140,489	69	275 Disable people	1,100 Relatives of victims	3,000 People involve with CIREC	12 Municipalities from the departments of Santander, Bolívar y Cauca	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
53	Intercultural Encounter in the Amazonia. Forum of Culture and Territory	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro	22,931	100,517	6,882	300 participants in the encounter	1,500 People from the community	5,000 member from Indigenous communities	Puerto Nariño - Amazonas	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
Σ	TOTAL		5,522,639	10,424,172	3,348,917	294,333	781,200	14,796,330		

## 4. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION

### 4.1 Budget Distribution by Geographical Region



As shown in the graph, the Peace Program funds are focused in the Andean region which receives 63% of the Program funds, followed by the Pacific Region with 22%.

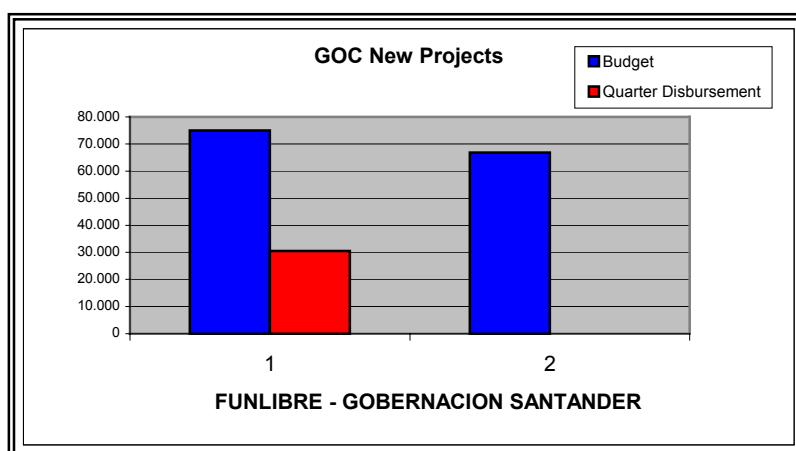
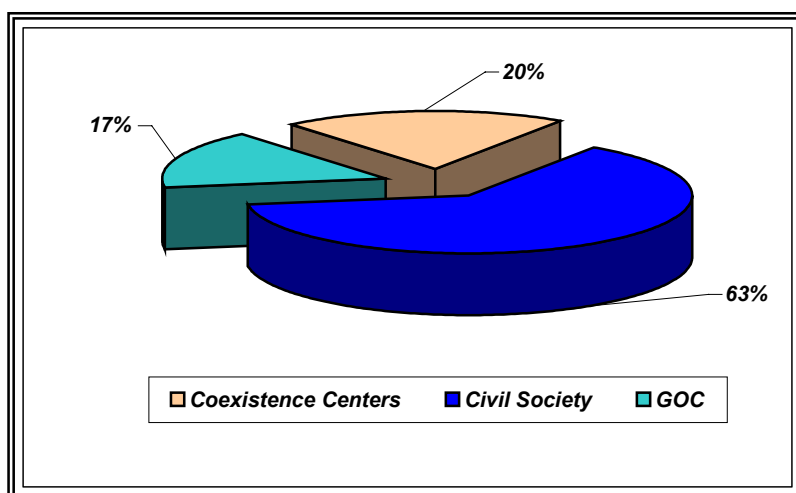
### 4.2 Budget Distribution by Department

The table shows disbursements by regional “*departemento*” or Department. The Department that accounts for the greatest allocation of resources is Santander, with \$606,126. This can be explained by the two Coexistence Centers in Santander (one completed in Barrancabermeja and the other under construction in San Gil) for which significant funds have been disbursed. Santander is followed by the Department of Valle, with disbursed funds of \$479,873 for projects being implemented by VALLENPAZ, FUNDEMOS and SHADAI (Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models). The third largest recipient of funds by Department is Cundinamarca, with a total of \$453,381 in disbursements, spent in Support to the GOC to Improve its participation in peace and coexistence efforts and in strengthening peace through civil society organizations. However, most of the funding is spent on the national level, with \$621,247 disbursed this quarter. This is explained by projects that have a national impact, such as those being implemented with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Vice-Presidency of the Republic (Human Rights Office) and the First Lady’s Office.

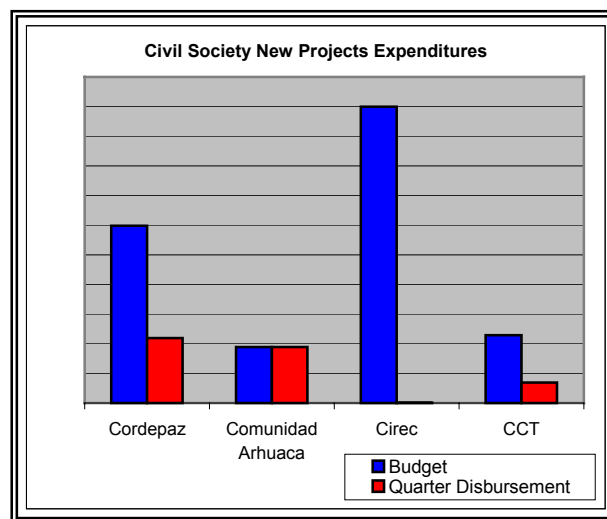
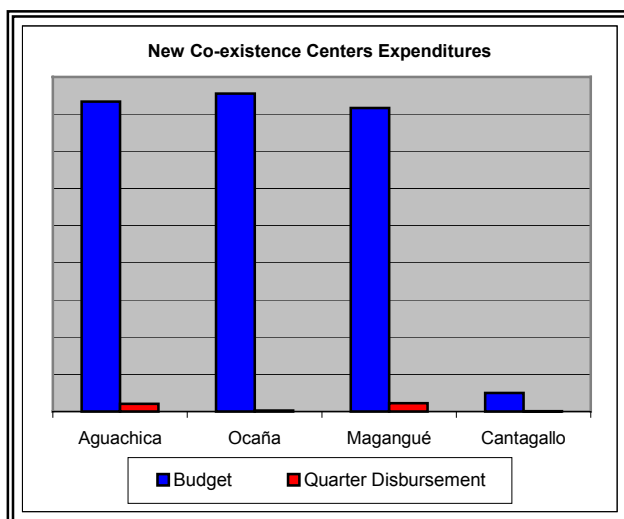
DEPARTMENT	DISBURSEMENT \$	%
<i>Nacional</i>	621,247	18.6
Amazonas	6,882	0.2
Antioquia	298,632	8.9
Arauca	6,433	0.2
Atlántico	8,218	0.2
Bolívar	81,757	2.4
Boyacá	8,218	0.2
Caldas	8,218	0.2
Caquetá	267,121	8.0
Casanare	0	0.0
Cauca	153,262	4.6
Cesar	42,250	1.3
Chocó	71,004	2.1
Córdoba	14,675	0.4
Cundinamarca	453,381	13.5
Guaviare	942	0.0
Huila	36,052	1.1
Meta	45,107	1.3
Nariño	25,820	0.8
Norte de Santander	45,812	1.4
Putumayo	24,615	0.7
Quindío	27,823	0.8
Risaralda	8,218	0.2
Santander	606,126	18.1
Sucre	3,606	0.1
Tolima	3,606	0.1
Valle del Cauca	479,873	14.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,348,898</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.3 . Budget Distribution By Component

As we can see, 63% of the expenditures go to the Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations, with \$2,109,458. During this quarter, four new projects were approved under this component: i) "Promotion of Participation and Peace Culture in the Municipality of Meta," implemented by CORDEPAZ; ii) "Spiritual and Leadership Indigenous Summit in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta", implemented by the Arhuaca Indigenous Community; iii) "Spiritual and Leadership Indigenous Summit in Amazonas", implemented by *Corporación Colombiana de Teatro*, and iv) "Comprehensive Rehabilitation of anti-personal landmines survivors and handicap people in Colombia", implemented by CIREC. The second component in terms of financial investment is the GOC through the Coexistence Centers, with cumulative disbursements for \$686,233. During this quarter four new Centers sites were approved: (Magangué, Aguachica, Ocaña and Cantagallo). The third receptor of funding is the GOC with \$141,743, in addition to the funds spent at the



Centers. During this quarter, the Program approved two projects: one to be implemented within the Coexistence Centers by FUNLIBRE, for the "Implementation and launching of libraries/game rooms (*ludotecas*)" and another with the Governorship of Santander "Building Peace".

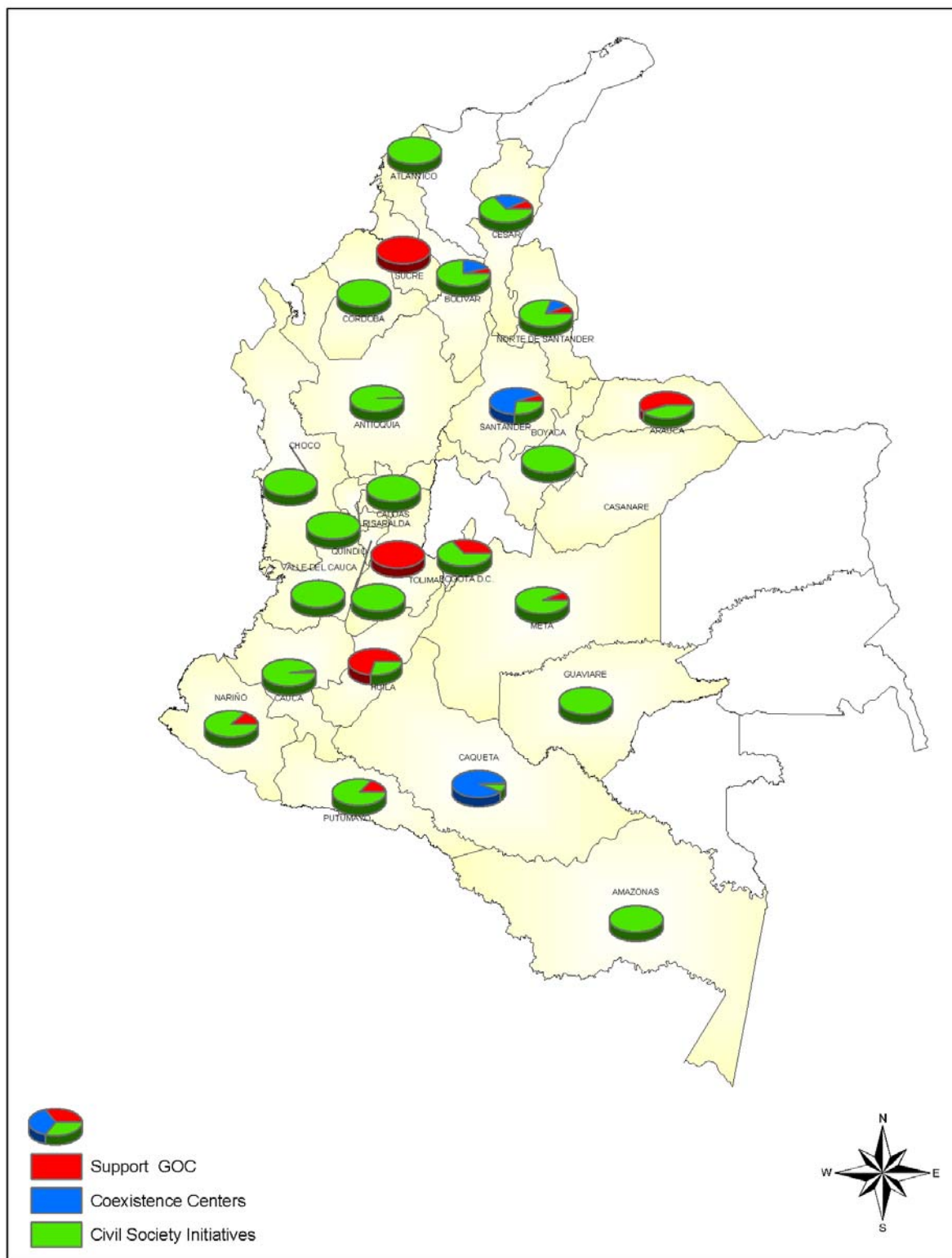


Graphs above show budgetary status of the main components of the Program during this quarter.



## 5. MAP OF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The Program is reaching 161 municipalities in 25 departments.



## 6. NEW PROJECTS DESCRIPTION

During this quarter 10 projects were approved, 2 of which were to support the Colombian Government, 4 to construct the Coexistence Centers, and the remaining to strengthen the peace initiatives of the civil society.

### 6.1 Support to civil society initiatives

The following projects were supported in this component:

- **Promotion of a Culture of Participation and Peace – CORDEPAZ**

The Peace and Development Program for the Piedemonte Oriental of the East Plains (CORDEPAZ) presented the project “Promotion of a culture of participation and peace” to be implemented in the municipalities of Villavicencio, Granada, Cumaral, Puerto López and Acacias. This project aims to train in conflict resolution 60 school students, who will become multipliers in each of the municipalities. Likewise, the Chamber of Commerce of Meta has joined the initiative, and will be implementing conciliation centers in these municipalities.

- **Spiritual and Leadership Indigenous Summit in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta – Arhuaca Indigenous Community**

The indigenous communities of Yucpas, Kogui, Kankuamos, Wiwas and Arhuacos, have been supported with this project. This project intends to strengthen the traditional indigenous authority, ratify its autonomy, and allow it to create its social project. Likewise, there will be recognition given to the *Mamos* (elderly with wisdom) as agents of peace. Two hundred indigenous from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the San Lucas Mountain Range will participate in this summit.

- **Spiritual and Leadership Indigenous Summit of the Amazonia – *Corporación Colombiana de Teatro***

This project to support the communities of the Amazonia was also approved. It will be carried out in the first week of July, in the municipality of Puerto Nariño, where it is expected that 300 persons will participate, among them indigenes, settlers, and peasants.

- **Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Handicap People – *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia –CIREC***

This project aims at improving the quality of life of physically disabled persons, by implementing rehabilitation and integration processes within the community where these persons live. This involves the strengthening of income generation abilities and social integration skills.

- **Governorship of Santander**

This project supports the development of a peace culture, coexistence, and alternative management of conflict among children, teachers and parents. A Peace Lecture was implemented within the schools of the regional department of Santander. This project is also comprised by other two components. The first one allows to improve the nutritional status of the children who attend these schools, by handing out nutritional supplements. The second is a pedagogical and technical component to develop students autonomy and creative thinking, through active and independent learning.

## Coexistence Centers

- **The Libraries/game rooms (*ludotecas*) in the Coexistence Centers - FUNLIBRE**

Implementing and setting-up the Libraries/game rooms in the Coexistence Centers. To support the Office of First Lady, there was an agreement made with the *Fundación Colombiana para el tiempo libre y recreación* (FUNLIBRE), to set up libraries / game rooms (*ludotecas*) within the 13 Coexistence Centers. This organization was chosen because its methodology fosters the development of social skills, participation and recreational activities giving some sense of belonging of the libraries/game rooms to the communities where such libraries are implemented. This model was already tested with great success at the San Vicente del Caguan Center, where the toys were made by adults and children, after they received basic instructions on how to make them.

- **Four New Coexistence Centers**

Jointly with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the municipalities of Aguachica (Cesar), Cantagallo (Bolívar), Magangué (Bolívar) and Ocaña (Norte de Santander) were visited to inform about the Coexistence Centers, both to the local authorities and to the community. There was a positive response from all the actors. Soil studies and architectonic designs are going through a bidding process. The only municipality pending to be visited is Ocaña, because the site the proposed does not belong to the municipality, but rather to the Ministry of Transportation. We expect this is donated to the municipality in a short period of time.

## 7. IN DEPTH ANALYSIS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS

This section includes an thorough description and status of some projects from which some lessons have been learned or projects recently approved and considered a priority for the GOC.

### 7.1 Support to the Colombian Government

#### **The First Lady's Office**

##### Childhood and Recreation General Plan

The Childhood and Recreation General Plan led by First Lady's Office, designs, coordinates and develops proposals and actions of government agencies related to childhood and recreation. This plan is regulated by Decree 1621 of 2002, and has a coordination committee integrated by the President Delegate; the ministries of Defense; Social Protection; Interior and Justice; Finance; Transportation and Foreign Affairs; the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) the National Planning Department (DNP), and the Recreation and Sports Colombian Agency (COLDEPORTES).

The Childhood and Recreation General Plan is expected to strengthen groups and committees within the regional departments and municipalities on the perspective that as decentralized authorities have the power to increase children's possibilities to have access to development options. Likewise, the project aims to bring together public, private, and civil society partnerships, within the framework of a social model to increase investments for childhood programs in the regional departments.

The project was launched in March 2003, with a campaign to raise public awareness about the the Childhood and Recreation General Plan. This awareness campaign included regional workshops in each Department of the country to plan the childhood's day celebration, where 863 persons participated, representing 539 agencies and companies from the regional and national level.

The work at this moment is focused on building the 2004 Operating Plan for the Childhood's Day, and on the campaign to raise public awareness in the sense that the Childhood's Day is not just a celebration during the month of April, but a work to be implemented throughout the year.

This project is implemented, at the request of the First Lady's Office, by the *Fundación Colombiana para el Tiempo Libre y la Recreación* (FUNLIBRE), a non for profit organization established in 1988. Its mission is to foster and promote recreation and a healthy, creative and constructive use of free time.

## **7.2 Coexistence Centers**

### Provincial Coexistence, Culture and Peace Center of San Gil (Santander)

San Gil, provincial capital of the Department of Santander is not exempt from the conflicts and the violence manifested both in deaths and citizens coexistence problems. Conflicts and violence generated by pressures of the urban life, and the social heterogeneous mix of persons from other regions displaced by violence, who seek refuge in San Gil.

The Provincial Coexistence, Culture and Peace Center, contributes to find a solution to these conflicts whereby it is expected to become the epicenter of a strategy that facilitates conciliation, training, and recreational activities; not only for San Gil's inhabitants, but also for other population that converges into this zone. Likewise. The Center will become a community service option that allows rapprochement of the government, and participation of municipal agencies, where interdisciplinary work facilitates to address the most relevant problems that arise in the region.

The Provincial Coexistence Center will be equipped with the services of a library, with internet access, an auditorium, a library/game room, and offices in which social development projects will be implemented.

The Provincial Center's construction started in April 21, 2003. Currently 70% of the work has been performed. The construction is scheduled to be completed during the first week of September 2003.

In conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, a campaign to raise public awareness, a diagnosis and baseline mapping will allow to establish performance results and impact indicators based on which the Coexistence Center's achievements will be evaluated.

Coordination meetings have been carried out with CHECCHI to coordinate and learn from its expertise with the implementation of the *Casas de Justicia*. At the Coexistence Center in San Gil, a *Conciliadores en Equidad* Program, part of CHECCHI's conciliation network, will be implemented. This Program will have an office within the Center and will be led by a grass-roots organization of the municipality of San Gil. *Conciliadores en Equidad* will be also established in other Coexistence Centers.

### Coexistence Center of San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá)

During the government of President Pastrana a demilitarized zone was created to facilitate peace talks. This zone, created in 1998 and closed in February 2002 included the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán.

In view of the difficult public order situation faced by San Vicente del Caguan, in addition to the lack of governance and to the threats against the Coexistence Center, IOM hired a coordinator of the Center, who will perform his job until December 2003. Likewise, the *Fundación Cristianos por la Paz* launched a campaign to raise public awareness around the Coexistence Center to disseminate information about the services that will be provided at the Center, and to motivate community to participate and be benefited from such services. This process will last three months. Up to now, 10 meetings have been held with 32 public agencies, education centers, community organizations, and guild representatives; and 4 workshops with the community have been conducted. A total of 779 persons have been directly informed, among them, youngsters, artists, rural leaders, education leaders, representatives from the churches and public officials from the municipalities.

An important result of the public awareness campaign was the creation of the Support Center Committee (*Comité Central de Apoyo al Centro*), which is comprised by 10 persons who are representatives of the: Catholic and Christian Churches, the cattle farmers committee, businessmen, teachers, the Red Cross, the National Learning Service (SENA), and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), and the municipality's artists association. This Committee pursues to support the dissemination and setting-up of programs at the Coexistence and Culture Center.

During this quarter the library / game room (*ludoteca*) was set up. It is perceived by the community as a children's educational and recreational place. The set up process was comprised of three steps:

1. Preparing a diagnosis: It identified an absence of spaces for recreation and use of the free time.
2. Library /game room (*ludoteca*) design and set up: There were talks held with the community to present the objectives, strategies and activities to be carried out at the library /game room. There were workshops conducted on how to build toys, where children and youngsters from the municipality participated. For this toy building process, craftsmen from San Vicente were hired in order to produce 189 traditional toys in wood to endow the library /game room.
3. Selection and training of the librarian /game room clerk: The person in charge of the library /game room was chosen and trained in topics related to recreation and good use of free time. As a result of the training, a timetable for recreational programs to be implemented was designed, the coexistence manual was drafted, and the operating plan, and service portfolio were written.

The library was assembled with 1,817 titles, 5 subscriptions to 4 magazines and a national newspaper for three years. Fifty percent of the titles are information and reference books; 22% are novels for youngsters and adults, and 13% are stories for children, youngsters and adults. The remaining percentage is composed by dictionaries, cartoon stories, myths and legends, theater, poetry and animated books for children. The titles of the reference books are mostly related to applied sciences, among which are books on health, agriculture and cattle farming areas; books on education, pedagogy and social sciences; art, recreation and sports books. The Center will be inaugurated in July 19, 2003.

### **7.3 Support to Civil Society Peace Initiatives**

#### The Popular Women's Organization (*Organización Femenina Popular-OFP*)

The OFP is a non-profit organization, established in 1972, with the purpose of working for women and decreasing the poverty, violence, and inequity that affect them. The program was started in 1993 with soup kitchens whose purpose is to: i) decrease the levels of malnutrition in the popular sectors, and ii) free the women's productive time so that they might look for another alternative that would allow them to increase their income.

In view of the need to continue with this work, the OFP submitted a project to the Peace program with the following goals:

- Strengthen the OFP through technical and financial assistance aimed at improving and extending the services that they provide to vulnerable women who are members of the organization.
- Build two soup kitchens and furnish five more, to extend current coverage.
- Establish a revolving fund that benefits at least 200 women and which allows them to have a start up capital to develop income generation projects that improve their quality of life.

The soup kitchens of the municipalities of Yondó, Puerto Wilches, Cantagallo and two in Barrancabermeja located in the Primero de Mayo and Maria Eugenia neighborhoods were equipped. Two soup kitchens were built, one in Los Naranjos neighborhood, and the other in the municipality of San Pablo. The soup kitchen at Los Naranjos will be inaugurated on July 20, date of the OFP'S anniversary. The furnishing and construction of the soup kitchens, allows for an extended coverage to approximately 1,400 new beneficiaries.

Regarding the Revolving Fund, 234 credits were granted, surpassing the initial goal by 23%. This component was finalized in January 2003, but a successful administration allowed the Fund to continue benefiting other women.

## Peace Observatory (Observatorio para la Paz)

*Observatorio Para La Paz* funded by USAID/IOM, conducted the project “Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution”, jointly with the Colombian Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, (CONFECAMARAS), the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá and the Peace Colleges Network<sup>44</sup>. An extension was approved in 2003, which included the application of the peace curriculum developed during the first phase, in the cities of Bogotá and Medellín.

While implementing this project, the Peace Observatory, integrated the academic and community work. Also articulated the private sector and the universities. A proposal created for advanced education on “Peace Pedagogy”, and a community model was developed. This proposal informs about peace processes and presents some practical exercises in conflict resolution, in three locations of Bogotá: Kennedy, Engativá and Cazuca.

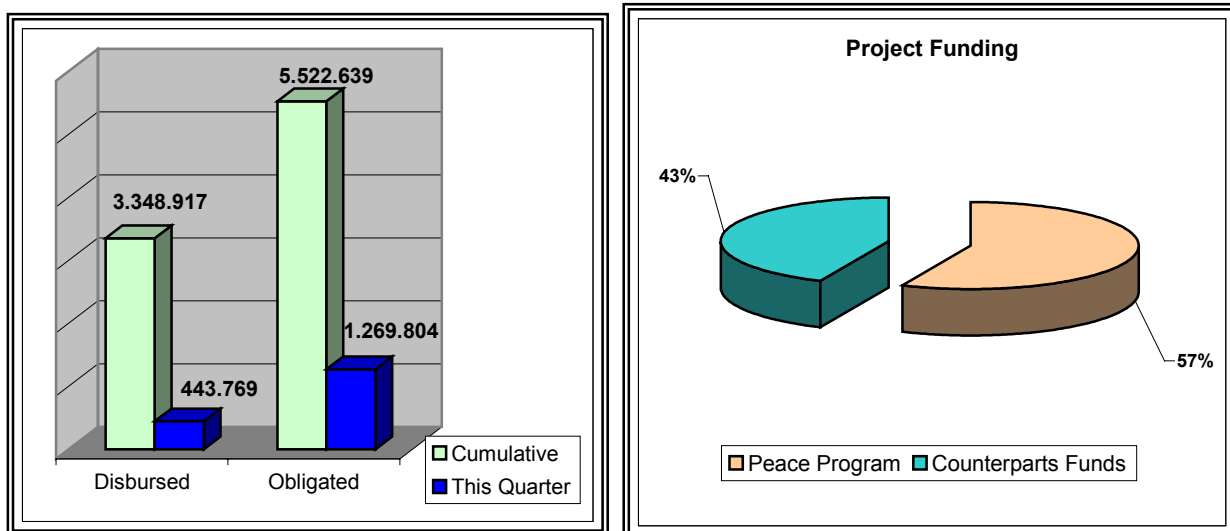
This new project will be carried out through a professional advanced course of the peace education curriculum. The university professional advanced course will be developed in Bogotá with the *Javeriana* and the *Distrital* Universities. In Medellín there are negotiations being held with the *Politécnico* and the *Universidad de Antioquia*. The community professional advanced course will be taught in the City of Bogotá, looking for mass participation of approximately 200 persons. Up to now, 48 trainers have attended this course. They will be in charge of replicating this process to the communities.

It is expected that by the end of this project, 200 persons will have been successfully trained at the community level, as well as 60 university students of the cities of Bogotá and Medellín. Replication will also be assured for the university curriculum, in more universities of the country.

## 8. FINANCIAL DATA

As of June 30, 53 projects have been approved. Obligations totaled \$5,522,639, exceeding by \$12,533 (2%) the amount appropriated for the Peace Grants Fund, (\$5,510,106). This amount was temporarily covered with IOM’s overhead and will be deducted from USAID extension funds. Also, cumulative disbursements by \$3,348,917 have been made to approved projects. During this quarter \$1,269,804 were obligated and \$443,769 were disbursed.

Counterparts funds totaled \$4,256, 533; or 43% of the projects’ total budget.



<sup>44</sup> The Peace Colleges Network is composed by 65 colleges located throughout Colombia, of which 15 are located in Bogotá. Among them are, *Javeriana*, *Nacional*, *Distrital*, *Minuto de Dios*, *Los Andes*, *Pedagógica* and *Central*.

## **9. ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER**

The following activities will be carried out in the next quarter to ensure a successful implementation of the third phase of the Peace Program:

### **9.1 Coexistence Centers**

- Support to the Inauguration of the Coexistence and Cultural Center of San Vicente del Caguán.
- Start bidding process to construct the Coexistence Centers in the municipalities of Aguachica, Cantagallo and Magangue
- Provide technical assistance to the municipality of Ocaña to acquire the site where the Coexistence Center will be built.
- Identify potential social organizations in each municipality to start the awareness and socialization processes within community.
- Implement a bidding process among the universities, education centers and social organizations to prepare a diagnosis and baseline of the municipalities of Aguachica, Cantagallo and Magangué.
- Determine jointly with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the Office of the High Commissioner and USAID, where the new Coexistence Centers will be implemented in 2004

### **9.2 Support to the Colombian Government Agencies**

- Coordinate the participation of social organizations and educational institutions, both at the regional and national level, to nourish the self-determination projects led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.
- Provide technical assistance to the High Commissioner for Peace and the Ministry of Culture Office to strengthen the Community radio stations.
- Provide technical assistance to the First Lady's Office in the development of project benefiting children, youth, women. Also, support the implementation of the technical aid bank.

### **9.3 Support to the Civil Society Initiatives**

- Identify and support civil society initiatives, giving priority to the victims of the violence, ethnic minorities, especially in the regional Departments where the Coexistence Centers will be implemented.

## **10. ANNEXES**

Annex # 1: Financial Status Report.

Annex # 2: Project Cards.

Annex # 3: Publication, La Guerra: "Una amenaza para la Prensa", by Medios para la Paz.

Annex # 4: San Vicente del Caguán Coexistence Center, book marker.

Annex # 5: Community Advanced Course "Un Girasol de la Paz: Construcción de Herramientas para una Pedagogía de Paz". Coordinated by the Peace Observatory.

Annex # 6: Publication, Acuerdo.com. "Cabildo Abierto, Participación Local" by FENACON.

Annex # 7: Video, "Trastorno por estrés post-traumático", by CON FE PAZ - Federación de discapacitados por la guerra.

## **ANNEX 2**



			001A
<b>Title:</b>	Second Phase of the Project for the Social Organization Strengthening to Recover Peace and Coexistence	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cauca and Valle del Cauca
<b>Strategy:</b>	Development and Implementation of Peace Models	<b>Duration:</b>	12 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1,262 families of small farm owners (6,310 persons)	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	18,000
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	25,240 persons	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$656,995
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$338,961	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$130,278
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	VALLENPAZ	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>This second phase of the project was proposed to USAID by VALLENPAZ, an NGO founded in 1999 and dedicated to working with war-affected populations in the departments of Valle del Cauca and Cauca, primarily through community-led organization and agricultural development. The central idea of this project, is to recover the social fabric of communities affected by conflict, thereby promoting peace through development.</p> <p>Follow the quarterly and cumulative results.</p> <p><i>Social organization training workshops:</i> 33 workshops were carried out with an attendance of 567 participants at the end of the workshops. Forty nine farmers of Pance (rural zone of Cali), are working in the building of AFORCOPANCE. Six hundred and eight beneficiaries have received technical assistance, to strengthen the social organizations already established.</p> <p><i>Technical assistance to the organization and the management process:</i> Thirty four workshops were carried out with an attendance 595 beneficiaries. The workshops taught the beneficiaries some administrative and financial tools to estimate their costs; regulate revolving funds and define the profile of their income generation projects. Three hundred and ninety two beneficiaries developed the regulations for the Jamundí Peasant Association. Also establishes rules for the administration of the peasant market <i>Mercampesino</i> located in rural area of Cali.</p> <p><i>Crops technical assistance:</i> In this component, they have carried out around 1,528 technical visits to the beneficiaries' crops. Eight hundred and one families have benefited and learned how to improve the management of their crops and animals breeding. Also, 111 workshops were carried out on income generation project management. Subjects such as organic agriculture, fertilizers, and productive chains development.</p> <p><i>Technical assistance for the marketing of agricultural products.</i> Thirty two marketing processes have received technical assistance. Three hundred and sixty seven farmers have learned marketing techniques to obtain better prices. In June was launched the <i>Mercampesino's</i> summer season. Some of the products sold are: Chili, peas, cabbage, lettuce, blackberries, carrots, corn, guava, beans and oranges.</p>			



			007
<b>Title:</b>	Professional Media , Research Project and Journalism Website	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá, Antioquia, Caquetá, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño and Córdoba
<b>Strategy:</b>	Civil Society Participation	<b>Duration:</b>	11 months.
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	2,500 Journalists and regular Web Site users	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	5,000 occasional Web Site users
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	Journalists in Colombia	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$130,966
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$109,349	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$102,730
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Medios para la Paz</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	National and regional Media
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Completed)</b>			
<p>This project is a follow-up to a pilot initially financed by the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives in early 2001. It is centered on the role of journalism in Colombia. The project is comprised of two components. I) continuation of the Web Site design, installed with OTI funds, which includes links and press briefs on conflict and peace in Colombia, tools for better journalism and an interactive forum in which journalists can request practical advice and ii) a research project, designed around the hypothesis that the murders and threats faced by journalists in Colombia – particularly in the field – can be averted to a large extent by better practices by the journalists themselves. The research and its dissemination to press managers and writers will focus on the departments of Cundinamarca, Caquetá, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño and Córdoba. Web site, <a href="http://www.mediosparalapaz.org">www.mediosparalapaz.org</a></p> <p>Once the Web Site was redesigned, the page was divided into three sections: 1) Institutional Section: it has the entity's information, the work lines and the publications drafted by them. 2) Working tools: This section provides access to journalist consultancy offered by Medios para la Paz, the dictionary to break up a word, journalistic practice recommendations, the Media Network for Peace and Keys about Colombia), which contains a wide Colombian context in issues related to conflict and peace and 3) Navigation tools: This section includes a map of the page, chat, forums and contacts.</p> <p>The project ended with three publications and the presentation research's' results before the media and educational institutions. The publication includes a context of the journalism situation in Colombia, a description of the research method, a summary of the research, a suggestion to what a the safe practice of the journalism is, and finally, documents written by journalists working on the field. Also, a poster with 10 types of behavior that put at risk journalists' life.</p>			

			010 A
<b>Title:</b>	Research, Dissemination and Attention to War-Handicapped Persons	<b>Coverage:</b>	Santander and Norte de Santander
<b>Strategy:</b>	Reconciliation & Assistance to Victims	<b>Duration:</b>	12 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 present & projected members	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	4,000 persons assisted in follow-up activities
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	War-handicapped population of Santander and Norte de Santander	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$124,971
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$124,971	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$107,747
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	CONFEPAZ	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos

**Description & Status (Ongoing):**

CONFEPAZ is an organization comprised of ex – military and guerrilla combatants who were handicapped while engaged in the conflict. This project has the following components: i) design and distribution of the accident prevention kit against mines, ii) production and distribution of a video on accident prevention against mines; iii) production and distribution of a video on post-traumatic stress disturbance and iv) preparation of a study on post-traumatic stress of disabled persons and their families.

During this quarter, CONFEPAZ carried out the following activities:

- i) Distribution of the anti-personal mines prevention video and tools. It carried out anti-personal prevention workshops in Medellín with 12 participants, in Bucaramanga, with 34, Cúcuta, with 20, and in Bogotá with 37 participants. At the same time it had been distributed 1,525 prevention tool samples and 50 copies of the video.
- ii) Production of a post-traumatic stress disorder video was concluded and will start its distribution in July among organizations that work with people affected by post-traumatic stress disorder associated with the armed conflict.
- ii) Study of post-traumatic stress disorder was finished and disseminated at training workshops and also to the organizations that work with people affected by post-traumatic stress disorder associated with the armed conflict. 360 copies of the study have been distributed.
- iv) Investigation about war disability in Santander and Norte de Santander will be delivered in July.



			019
<b>Title:</b>	Support the Activities of the OFP	<b>Coverage:</b>	Yondó, San Pablo, Cantagallo, Puerto Wilches and Barrancabermeja (Magdalena Medio)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Civil Society Participation	<b>Duration:</b>	8 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	2,827 regular users of the soup kitchens and 200 beneficiaries of micro-credit	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3,358 OFP members, occasional users of the soup kitchens and family members of the credit beneficiaries
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$104,192
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$97,974	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$101,971
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Organización Femenina Popular – OFP	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

Founded in 1972, the Popular Women's Organization (hereafter OFP, for its Spanish initials) has become one of the largest popular organizations in the high-conflict region of Magdalena Medio and one of the most important women's organizations in the country. In the context of escalating conflict, the organization recognizes and addresses the differential impact that armed violence and forced displacement have on women versus men, and aims to provide special assistance to women affected by conflict. The project has two components: the *first* works to strengthen the OFP program for neighborhood "soup kitchens," which provide both low-cost nutritional alternatives to poor families as well as opportunities for neighborhood social organization; the *second* aims to make viable a revolving fund for micro-economic opportunities for the 480 female members of the OFP Cooperative.

During this quarter, construction of the soup kitchen located in the neighborhood *Los Naranjos* in Barrancabermeja was started. This soup kitchen will also be used for meetings to be held by the Popular Women's Organization (OFP).

Based on the visit conducted to the work site halfway through the month of May, IOM decided to extend the room's area, and to relocate the kitchen in the back of the lot, this modification required a time extension of the contract for fifteen more days. To date, 90% of the works contracted have been completed. The works are expected to be finished by July 15.





			020
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja (Santander)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Coexistence Centers	<b>Duration:</b>	8 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	20,500 regular users of the Center	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	40,500 occasional users of the Center
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	50,000 residents in the municipality	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$360,342
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$256,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$262,763
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Municipal Mayor's Office of Barrancabermeja / IOM</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	<i>Corporación Día del Niño, Fundalectura, Colombian government agencies and Junta de Acción de la Comuna 5 de Barrancabermeja</i>

#### **Description & Status: (Completed)**

Barrancabermeja is the unofficial capital of a region known as Magdalena Medio, comprised of 29 municipalities distributed across 5 departments. The city is considered a historical 'hotspot' in the Colombian conflict given the resettlement of hundreds of thousands IDPs here, starting with the aftermath of *La Violencia* in the middle of the last century. One of the long-term effects of such violence is the erosion of the social fabric that holds communities, neighborhoods and cities together. Barrancabermeja is no an exception in this regard. It is increasingly cited as an example of the "urbanization" of the armed conflict as a result of increased activity of armed groups within the city limits, causing the forced displacement of residents from one neighborhood to another and rising levels of street crime.

In May the works pending were concluded. Among them were the outside electric installation, telephone plant and extensions codification, revision of the air conditioning equipment, and some repairs to the painting and windows.

As of June the following offices were providing services at the Coexistence Center of Barrancabermeja: the Center's General Coordination, UAO, Social Solidarity Network, Family Welfare Office, Legal Counseling Office, *Junta Administradora Local* (JAL), Sistema de Información Social de Beneficiarios (SISBEN), library, and library/game room. The are two more offices about to start delivering services: Psychological Counseling and the Peace Observatory, which is waiting to receive financial resources from the Mayor's office..

In June, a meeting was held with all the agencies that were already delivering services at the Center. Attention criteria and management of the Center were discussed.



			021
<b>Title:</b>	Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in War-Torn Communities of Cauca	<b>Coverage:</b>	Silvia and Caldone (Cauca).
<b>Strategy:</b>	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months.
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1,200 persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldone
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	15,000 residents in the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$62,332
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$55,163	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$51,070
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Democracia FUNDEMOS</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

This project was developed in coordination with the Departmental Peace Commissioner of Cauca as a response to the repeated attacks by the FARC on indigenous, peasant communities in Cauca. Local residents have attempted to block the incursion of armed groups into their communities through well-organized acts of civilian resistance. The project itself is based loosely on the VallenPaz project model and incorporates exchanges between the two implementing agencies to ensure the transfer of technical know-how. The project strategy incorporates both the longer term dimensions of organization, conflict resolution and reconstruction of social fabric and the shorter term benefits of increased income and productivity. The program will benefit 1,200 heads of household directly and impact positively on some 2,850 persons who reside in nearby communities.

During this quarter most the work focused on income generation projects in the municipalities of Caldone y Silvia.

In the municipality of Caldone, 3 projects were started: 1) a fishery project that benefits 65 families in San Lorenzo de Caldone. The project uses a pair of tanks that were built for water treatment and were never used; 2) a video, with the participation of 5 organizations from the community benefiting 45 families, and 3) a revolving fund managed by *Asobesurca*, benefiting 30 families. These families used the money for cropping beans and corn that will be commercialized in the region.

In the municipality of Silvia, a micro-credit project was implemented by the Indigenous authority (*Cabildo*), with 10 beneficiaries. This is a farm run by 10 young men chose by the *Cabildo*. The project includes livestock and crops such as vegetables, broccoli, and *uchuvas*.

For the implementation of the 1,398 people were trained in conflict management, and 150 families received technical assistance for the income generation projects.

			<b>022</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Land and Conflict in Eastern Antioquia – Research and Action Pilot	<b>Coverage:</b>	Eastern Antioquia
<b>Strategy:</b>	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	Counseling of 250 families; provision of land titles to no fewer than 100 families and 600 persons trained	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	250 persons provided land-title post-intervention by trained committees
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	3,000 rural areas residents	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$78,298
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$51,090	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$30,851
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Corporación Jurídica Libertad.</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Social Solidarity Network, Municipal Committees for Assistance to IDPs
<p><b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b></p> <p>The <i>Corporación Jurídica</i> is a small NGO, located in Medellín and comprised mostly by young lawyers. Their proposal to address the above land-related problems involves a <i>research component</i> on the use and transfers of land, but also an action component to build capacity among institutions to provide land - titles and resolve land-based disputes. In fact, one of the established indicators for this project is the counseling of 250 families and the provision of land titles to no fewer 100 families at-risk of displacement.</p> <p>To date # families and the local authorities have received advise about title legalization. In the municipality of San Francisco 400 families will receive their property titles. 40 families from San Francisco and 46 families from the municipalities of Granada, San Carlos and San Luis are being counseled about property protection.</p> <p>Next quarter, workshops will be carried out about with representatives from the 23 municipalities benefiting from this project, to train them in how to use legal regulations before public officials.</p>			

			023
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence Center – San Vicente del Caguán.	<b>Coverage:</b>	San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Coexistence Centers	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	40,000 users of the center for two years	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	5,000 occasional users
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	12,000 residents in the municipality	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$323,010
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$287,028	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$152,287
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Municipal Mayor's Office of San Vicente del Caguán</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Ministry of Justice, Corporación Día del Niño

#### **Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

During the government of President Pastrana a demilitarized zone was created to facilitate peace talks. This zone, created in 1998 and closed in February 2002 included the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán. To foster governability the Program chose San Vicente as a site to build a Coexistence Center.

Public order have posed serious constraints for project site visits. To date construction has been completed, but there is a power difficulty that is going to be solved by a generator with more capacity which will to be purchased by the Municipal Mayor's office. IOM hired a coordinator for the Center and a community development specialist to develop a diagnosis and baseline of the neighboring communities of all Centers.

During this quarter, a sub-grant was awarded to the *Fundación Cristianos por la Paz* to design and implement a campaign to raise public awareness, with the purpose of disseminating the services that will be provided by the Center, and to bring the community closer to participate and be benefited from the Center. The campaign will be carried out for three months. To date, 10 meetings have been held with 32 public agencies, education centers, community organizations, and guild representatives. Also, 4 workshops with the community were conducted. A total of 779 persons have been directly informed, among them, youngsters, artists, rural leaders, education leaders, representatives from the churches and the municipalities. As a result of this coordination, a Central Committee to Support the Center (*Comité Central de Apoyo al Centro*), was established. This committee is comprised by representatives of the Catholic and Christian Churches, cattle farmers committee, businessmen, teachers, local Red Cross, SENA, ICBF, and the municipality's artists association. The purpose of this Committee is to support the dissemination of information of programs carried out at the Center.

To date, a library/game room (*ludoteca*) has been set up, to provide children with an educational and recreational space. In addition, a library was assembled. It was endowed with 1,817 titles, 5 subscriptions to 4 magazines, and a national newspaper. The general collection is comprised by 50% of information and reference books, 22% of novels for youngsters and adults, and 13% of stories for children, youngsters and adults; the remaining percentage is composed by dictionaries, cartoon stories, myths and legends, theater, poetry and books with images for children. According to the diagnosis carried out, the titles of the reference books are mostly books in applied sciences, such as health, education, pedagogy and social sciences, art, recreation and sports books.





			<b>026</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Educational and Economic Strengthening for Afro-Colombians	<b>Coverage:</b>	El Cerrito, Florida, Guacarí and Cali
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support Development and implementation of peace models.	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	900 families	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3,600 family members
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	3,000 residents of the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$107,414
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$96,535	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$30,303
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación Ambiental y Empresarial Shadai	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

The NGO Shadai was founded in 1997. Headquartered in El Cerrito (Valle del Cauca), its main objective is to contribute to the comprehensive development of Afro-Colombians at both the individual and collective levels. The project will be implemented in the municipalities of El Cerrito (El Placer, village and urban area of El Cerrito), Florida, (San Antonio de los Caballeros, village) Guacarí (Cananguá, village) y Cali (Mariano Ramos neighborhood and El Hormiguero, village). This project is comprised of five components: 1) Teaching Reinforcement; 2), Creation of documentation centers located in the urban areas of the municipalities and villages; 3) Youth Schools, with a target population of youth between 12 and 17 years old; 4) Parents School, to consolidate family structures; and 5) Income generation projects through the creation of a revolving fund to benefit 180 families.

During this quarter, Shadai has carried out the following activities:

*Teaching Reinforcement:* 557 children benefited from this component, with a cumulative total of 1,423 children.

*Documentation Center-village library:* 507 children were assisted. In the center of documentation of El Cerrito activities focused on environmental education where subjects as air pollution and garbage treatment were discussed as if they were short stories.

*Youth school:* It was carried out the Afro-Colombia week which commemorated the 153 anniversary of slavery abolition in Colombia. Six workshops were carried out about history and human rights of the Afro-Colombians, myths and legends of the Colombian Pacific Coast. 39 youth participated during the week.

*Parents school:* Training workshops were carried out about business administration, costs and marketing. 117 family members attended. A project for manufacturing cleaning products started its implementation in the town of Cananguá and it is expected to benefit 9 families.

*Income Generation:* an income generation project started in the municipality of El Hormigero. Benefiting 7 people. In San Antonio de los Caballeros there have been some advances for the creation of a recreational and cultural academy *Etnias de Colombia*, project that benefits 13 adolescents. The National Training Service (SENA) and the Technical Assistance Municipal Unit (UMATA) of Guacarí, provided technical assistance to 8 families of Guacas and 8 from Cananguá for the implementation of home gardens.

			027
<b>Title:</b>	Education and Training Program for Household Single Mothers	<b>Coverage:</b>	Buga (Valle del Cauca)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Development and Peace Models	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months.
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	2,400 family members of the women
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	30,000 residents	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$71,007
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$61,159	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$44,138
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Foundation for the Community integration and social development (FINDES)	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b> <p>This project was proposed to USAID by FINDES, an NGO founded in 2002 and dedicated to working with war-affected women who are heads of household in the municipality of Buga. The main objective is to offer social assistance programs to single mothers, community mothers and popular leaders. The project is developed in the northeast and northwest of Buga, covering 12 neighborhoods, with 600 families or 2,400 persons. All of the areas are considered to be heavily affected by the ongoing violence and displacement in this department. The program has three main components: i) Training to strengthen and empower women as single mothers. ii) Technical training to enhance entrepreneurial skills, as well as the design and administration of productive micro-projects to 136 women and iii) Creation of 8 micro-projects that will benefit 136 women. This will be implemented through seed money and revolving credit.</p> <p>This quarter, in the municipality of Buga in the 3rd and 4th zones the MCAF project –<i>Mujeres Capacitándose y Educándose para la Familia</i>, 315 woman started a social development training, which includes subjects as conflict solution, and family relationships. In the second zone 114 women finished the social development training and 72 of them started the training in economic development. They get together and choose areas to be trained, such as meat preparation, tailoring, and hairdressings. In addition to this 50 hours training performed by the National Training Agency (SENA) project beneficiaries will be trained in subjects as, efficient management an financial resources, family budget, labor rehabilitation, and models for associative business (micro-enterprises, family-enterprises) and legal procedures for the creation of a company. In the first zone training process about economic development was finished. Currently, project beneficiaries are creating groups to work together. These groups also are going to establish the Associated Work Cooperative (<i>Cooperativa de Trabajo Asociado</i>).</p> <p>In spite of the fact that at the beginning the families were against including man in the project, currently some husbands are participating and giving stronger support to women.</p>			

			029
<b>Title:</b>	International Forum for the Respect of Life and Development of our People "El Chocó is Also Colombia"	<b>Coverage:</b>	Quibdó (Chocó)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to victims and excluded groups	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	60 persons attended the Forum	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	240 persons who belong to the participating entities
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	2,000 forum participants	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$41,425
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$34,999	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$20,713
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Fundación Hemera</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Swedish Embassy
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>  <p>This project was proposed to USAID by <i>the Fundación Hemera</i> , with the purpose of contributing to the development of the communities that live in the Department of Chocó, by supporting the forum called "Choco is also Colombia." The Forum aimed to coordinate economic, social and humanitarian strategies, that the civil society organizations, the Government of Colombia and the international community have been implementing in an isolated way in the Department of El Choco.</p> <p>During this quarter <i>Fundación Hemera</i> carried out the following activities:</p> <p>At the library Luis Angel Arango, it was carry out a forum to present the memoirs of the forum "Choco is also Colombia." It was also shown a video that gathered <i>Chocoanos'</i> perspectives about the regional situation and actions the national government have implemented to improve their quality of life.</p>			

			<b>031</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening the Luis Carlos Galán Institute and the Young People's School for Peace in Barrancabermeja.	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá and Barrancabermeja (Santander)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support the Colombian Government's institutions	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	60 persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	240 persons
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	600 youngsters from Barrancabermeja	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$100,708
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$95,858	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$63,899
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Democracia, Luis Carlos Galán / IOM</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>This project was proposed to USAID by the <i>Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Democracia Luis Carlos Galán</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Instituto</i> was created by Law 75 of 1989 as a national order public institution, assigned to the Ministry of National Education with an independent equity and administrative autonomy, with the purpose of perpetuating the thinking of Luis Carlos Galán. Since 1994 the <i>Instituto</i> has been positioned as a leader in developing a culture of peace and legality, institutional strengthening and democratic leadership projects.</p> <p>During this quarter, the following activities were performed:</p> <p><i>Change in the legal status of the Instituto:</i> The study of the financial and economic viability was completed. It includes a business plan for the <i>Corporación Escuela Galán</i> and a communication strategy. Both documents were sent to the government committee appointed to evaluate and approve the future statute of the <i>Instituto</i>.</p> <p><i>Construction and repairs to the Instituto's facilities</i> were completed.</p> <p><i>Leadership School in Barrancabermeja:</i> The school curriculum was completed and put in practice during this quarter. To date 8 workshops have been carried out benefiting 80 youth.</p>			

			033
<b>Title:</b>	Human Memory	<b>Coverage:</b>	
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	63 persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	256 funcionarios de la Presidencia
<b>Extended Impact:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$55,120
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$51,620	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$19,606
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>This project was proposed to USAID by Office of the High Commissioner. This Office is part of the executive branch, empowered by Decree 2107 of 1994 to perform its current functions. The following are some of its main attributions: verify willingness for peace and reinsertion of demobilized combatants, guide the peace talks and sign agreements with armed groups' spokesmen and representatives; call upon the civil society sectors to work for the purpose of national reconciliation, and coordinate the Commission for Peace.</p> <p>The principal objective of this project is to perform and systematize interviews with former negotiators and relevant actors of the Colombian peace processes.</p> <p>To date, 20 interviews have been carried out including former President Belisario Betancourt and former Peace Commissioner Horacio Serpa.</p> <p>As a result of the interviews, 13 memorandum were written to the High Commissioner, with political recommendations to be considered in the negotiation carried out by President Uribe's government. Also during this quarter 10 reports have been performed, and 6 books on negotiation have been summarized.</p> <p>A discussion meeting is being coordinated to talk about amnesty for illegal armed groups. This session will count with at least 20 experts from different ideological backgrounds and areas of expertise.</p>			

			034
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence and Cultural Center of San Gil	<b>Coverage:</b>	San Gil (Santander)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	31,000 users of the center	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	35,000 occasional users of the center
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	70,000 people from the Guanentina Province	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$389,464
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$256,520	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$105,239
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Mayor's Office of San Gil	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>San Gil, provincial capital of the Department of Santander, is not exempt from conflicts, which combines a situation of inequity generated by an exclusive coca development, and a social heterogeneous conformation of displaced people gathered there, due to violence in other regions. A contribution to begin achieving a solution to these conflicts, is to create and start-up a Co-existence and Cultural Center. The Center aims to be the epicenter of an strategy that will facilitate conciliation, training, recreational activities, not only for its inhabitants, but to all the population that is converging to this area.</p> <p>The Coexistence and Cultural Center, will count with the participation of entities such as: The Family Welfare Office (<i>Comisaría de Familia</i>), the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the <i>Procuraduría</i>, Human Rights Ombudsman Office, Provincial District Attorney's Office, and a conciliation center, among others. Likewise, efforts will be coordinated in order to establish a Library, a library /game room (<i>ludoteca</i>) and the programs proposed by the Mayor's Office, related to coexistence and culture.</p> <p>In May a visit was made to the Work site in order to supervise the Work's progress according to the timetable submitted by the Contractor, there are a few problems in some of the activities due to the strong winter present in the region.</p> <p>Currently 50% of the work has been implemented according to original schedule. The construction is expected to be completed in September.</p>			



			<b>036</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Radio Program "Peace Territories"	<b>Coverage:</b>	National – 849 municipalities
<b>Strategy:</b>	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 people (radio listeners in Bogotá)	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	35,000 people (radio listeners in Cundinamarca)
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	2,000,000 people (radio listeners nation wide)	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$53,018
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$43,200	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$20,601
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	REDEPAZ
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>  <p>This project was proposed to USAID by <i>Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris</i>. This is a Non-Government Organization created in 1996, with regional representatives in 13 Departments of Colombia. It has consolidated a civil society organization focused on reconciliation and the search of an alternative development model, based on coexistence and social participation.</p> <p>In association with the Initiatives for Peace Network (<i>Red de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz</i>) – Redepaz. The Corporation launched in August 11, 2001, the radio program called Peace Territories (<i>territorios de paz</i>). The program calls the attention of Colombians about the importance of morals in a peace culture and a political solution of the armed conflict. <i>Territorios de Paz</i> is broadcasted every Saturday morning through the RCN Basic Radio Network, which gathers 24 regional radio stations, covering 849 Colombian municipalities.</p> <p>During this quarter, 9 radio programs were broadcasted with the following subjects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The peace movement position with respect to the war against Iraq.</li> <li>2. Children rights in Colombia.</li> <li>3. Peace boundaries and human rights.</li> <li>4. Negotiation with Self-Defense Groups (AUC).</li> <li>5. <i>Distritos de Paz</i> (peace districts).</li> <li>6. No Violence as a tribute to the governor of Antioquia and his peace counselor.</li> <li>7. International community and the armed conflict.</li> <li>8. Anti-terrorist statute.</li> <li>9. World Social Thematic Forum.</li> </ol>			



			038
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of the departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners (II phase)	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to the GOC	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30 departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	450 members of the groups of influence in each department
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	Residents the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$136,980
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$119,780	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$54,098
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Fundación Social</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and Co-existence
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Approved)</b> <p>This project was proposed to USAID by la Fundación Social. This is an NGO, created by the Jesuits in 1911. The Fundación is considered as a link between the government and civil society, especially on peace issues. As of July 2002 it has been carrying out the project for the Strengthening of Local and Regional Peace Commissioners financed by the State Department through OIM'S Peace program. The Project's objectives have been: a) Contribute in defining the role and the functions of regional peace commissioners, and b) Foster national, regional, and municipal government's coordination and communication especially with the civil society. The project's components are: i) Education on human rights and international humanitarian law, negotiation and solving conflicts, armed conflict and peace, ii) Conform 20 groups of influence, with 15 persons each, which support advisory work in the region.</p> <p>During this quarter a last workshop was carried out. The main subjects of the workshop were: Resolution of conflicts, world-wide experience on post-conflict, and the bill about the <i>beneficio de excarcelación</i>. These workshops led to professional advanced course (<i>diplomado</i>), coordinated with the Universidad Central. To obtained the title, the counselors have to write an essay about the regional conflict they have been dealing with. This essay should have a description of the characteristics of the conflict and a proposal for its solution. This course is expected to start at the end of July.</p> <p>For the new phase of the Peace Program, some of the regional departments that would participate in the Program have been identified. Among them are: Arauca, Amazonía, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Córdoba, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Cesar, Putumayo, Santander, Huila, Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca. The Program will prioritize those departments were Coexistence Centres are being built, such as, Magangué, Aguachica, San Vicente del Caguán, and San Gil.</p>			



<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening the Colombian Association of Relatives of Public Force Member Detained and Released by Guerrilla Groups	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Strengthening Peace through Initiatives from the Civil Society	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,760 relatives
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	2, 000 people benefited from the organization work	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$46,749
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$44,517	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$9,357
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	ASFAMIPAZ	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (On Going)**

This project was proposed to USAID by the Colombian Association of Relatives of Public Force Members Held and Released by Guerrilla Groups *Asociación Colombiana de Familiares de Miembros de la Fuerza Pública Retenidos y Liberados por Grupos Guerrilleros (ASFAMIPAZ)*. This was legally established on February 1999. The Association is composed by family members of policemen and soldiers that have been kidnapped, were released, or remain in captivity. ASFAMIPAZ was initially conformed by 171 members. This number increased in the last two years to 352 members, due to the increase of guerrilla attacks to military and police bases.

The project's components are: i) strengthening the organization, through a radio and television campaign to raise public awareness, and ii) to support through scholarships some young men who have been released. Creation of a Revolving Fund with a very low interest rate and scholarships for 50 young men were proposed. The money will be given directly to the educational establishment where the beneficiary of the scholarship will study. A contribution will also given for educational material.

As part of the awareness raising campaign, ASFAMIPAZ participated in different events of national and international importance.

1. First international panel about humanitarian law and kidnapping of children, organized by the Chamber of Commerce and the regional government of Antioquia.
2. World thematic social forum: democracy, human rights, wars and drug traffic: The event was carried out in Cartagena with the participation of local and national officials, civil society organizations and international communities.

The design of the television and radio campaigns was started. The scholarships fund regulation will be handed in July.

			040
<b>Title:</b>	General Coordination of the General Plan of the Day of the Childhood & Recreation 2003	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to peace initiatives of the Civil society	<b>Duration:</b>	7 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	20.000 boys and girls of all the country	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	40,000 family members
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	Colombian Children	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$66,876
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$62,855	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$60,389
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación (FUNLIBRE).	<b>Other Partners:</b>	First Lady's office
<p><b>Description &amp; Status: (ON Going)</b></p> <p><i>Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación (FUNLIBRE)</i> is a non-profit entity established in 1988. Its mission is to encourage and promote Recreation and the use of free time in a sound, creative and constructive manner towards being dynamic-makers of an integral development of the human being and society, through activities of leisure, recreation and free time within all scopes of man interaction and the different geographic context. With the coordination of the General Plan of the Day for Children and Recreation, it pretends to reinforce groups and committees in leading processes within departments and municipalities, towards a perspective that they as a process of decentralization may have the capabilities to increment the possibility for boys and girls to access options of development. On the other hand, the general coordination pretends to accomplish that public-private institutions of the civil society may work as a group within a model of corporate management that privileges the inter-sectors and inter-institutionalism, thus helping to increase investment in the departments for childhood programs.</p> <p>During this quarter of the year, FUNLIBRE carried out the following activities:</p> <p><i>Advising and supporting public agencies:</i> Several meetings were held to help coordinate children's Day General Plan. This way, public agencies learned about their role within the formulation and implementation of the plan.</p> <p><i>Support to the departments in the design and programming of the celebration of the d children's and recreation day.</i> To that end, 20 regional workshops were carried out, where the celebration was conceived as a forum to promote childhood policies at the regional level.</p> <p><i>Follow-up the initiatives of regional departments:</i> Telephone and e-mail follow up were performed to consolidate information on the activities of the various departments. Data included in the reports shows that 37 departments implemented projects of the General plan during April. But it was found that only 9 departments had planned activities after April. This implies a continuous work so that the Operating Plan for 2004 is carried out throughout year, and only for one month.</p> <p><i>Evaluation and scope of the Plan:</i> Advice was given to the Inter-Sector National Commission to consolidate the information gathered and to continue with the planning and implementation of the General Plan.</p>			

			<b>041</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Land mines Observatory	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Arauca, Norte de Santander and Casanare
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to the government	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	288 persons trained	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	450 members of the Vice-Presidency
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	54,000 persons corresponding to 30% of the total population of the 9 departments	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$172,151
<b>Program. Contribution:</b>	US \$110,355	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ --
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Vice-presidency of the Republic	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>The Observatory is the base of the information system against land mines. It is in charge of compiling, systematizing, centralizing and updating information on the matter. It also facilitates decision-making on prevention, signaling, map elaboration, withdrawal of mines and assistance to victims.</p> <p>The project has 4 elements: 1) Updating the System of Information of Action against Land Mines (IMSMA) as an instrument to make decisions on a national and regional level to prevent, signal, elaborate maps, withdraw mines and assist victims. 2) Promote the development of IMSMA within the 9 departments with respect to production, broadcasting and information to the community on the areas of danger by map/uxo for the elaboration of national and territorial plans of action against abandoned land mines and explosive devices. 3) Site, location, and geo-reference of some areas of danger for existing and suspicion of a mined field; and 4) Realization of regional workshops to train 270 persons promoters of IMSMA, members of the Government and the Civil Society, in the following aspects of the Observatory of Land Mines: Conceptual Framework, Objectives, Instruments and Strategies.</p> <p>During this quarter the landmines Observatory carried out the following activities:</p> <p>The first forum "studies to evaluate the social and economic risk to prevent accidents caused by land mines and abandoned explosive artifacts" was held at the Military Club. The study covered 139 areas of the departments of Antioquia, Quindío, Boyacá, Cundinamarca and Bogotá.</p> <p>Likewise, workshops were held in Apartado &amp; Ibagué to inform and raise awareness to prevent accidents by LM (land mines) and UXO (explosive devices). Departmental, municipal authorities, social organizations and the police from Uraba and the Department of Tolima participated.</p> <p>The implementation of the National Plan to destroy planted land mines started on June 26, pursuant to the Ottawa Convention "on the prohibition to use, store, produce and transfer land mines and their destruction," in force since March 1, 2001.</p> <p>The first activities to destroy land mines stored took place in a municipality near Bogotá. It was the first stage of a process whereby the Military forces would destroy their land mines stock, and would leave only some for training practices. A total of 496 land mines were destroyed.</p>			

			042
<b>Title:</b>	Pedagogy of Peace and Conflict Resolution	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá and Medellín
<b>Strategy:</b>	Strengthening the initiatives of the Civil society	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	60 students and 200 community leaders trained in "Culture of Peace"	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 relatives of the leaders taking part in the professional advanced course
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	Communities benefited from the leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$87,112
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$76,943	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$26,269
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación Observatorio para la Paz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>This is an extension of the project "Peace Education and Resolution of Conflicts", led by <i>Observatorio para la Paz</i> in cooperation with CONFECAMARAS, the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá and Red Observatorio para la Paz. This phase of the project, includes the cities of Bogotá and Medellín.</p> <p>During this quarter, two monitors were selected and hired for the university and community professional advanced courses during this quarter. They are in charge of the logistics and coordination of professional advanced courses (<i>diplomado</i>).</p> <p>The <i>Universidad Distrital</i> of Bogotá started training teachers for the <i>community advanced course</i> in June. Forty eight persons are attending this 40 hour course and studying concepts, such as of peace, gender, justice, ethics, economics, history, environment, research and pedagogy.</p> <p>The <i>university professional advanced course</i> was launched at the end of this period at the <i>Javeriana</i> University in Bogotá. Representatives of colleges, students, and organizations working on peace and human rights and members of the international community were invited. The invitation was made through posters placed in all the colleges of the city, and in several organizations and government agencies. A radio spot was broadcasted in the program Territories of Peace, a project funded by USAID/IOM.</p> <p>The <i>university professional advanced course</i> in Medellín is projected to start next quarter and to that end negotiations have been held with two local universities (Politécnico and University of Antioquia).</p>			

			<b>043</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to the GOC	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	15 public officials from the Presidency of the Republic	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	256 public officials from the Presidency of the Republic
<b>Extended Impact:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$100,000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$100,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$22,284
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

This Office is part of the executive branch, empowered by Decree 2107 of 1994 to perform its current functions. The following are some of its main attributions: verify willingness for peace and reinsertion of demobilized combatants, guide the peace talks and sign agreements with armed groups' spokesmen and representatives; call upon the civil society sectors to work for the purpose of national reconciliation, and coordinate the Commission for Peace.

During this quarter the following activities have been carried out:

1. Four 4 advisors had been hired to report as follows:
  - 3 of them, conceptual and research materials regarding international public law, international criminal law, IHL, traditional justice, international responsibility of the government, etc.).
  - A 4<sup>th</sup> advisor will be in charge of coordinating the purchasing of new technology for the office, such as geographic information system (GPS), cartographic sources and alphanumeric date bases for the decision making process of the Office of the High Commissioner.
2. Eleven documents have been produced in the subject of: International Criminal Court (principles, leaders, competition, war crime emphasis, humanity crimes, conceptual origins, conflict parties, etc.); commissions of truth and repair; reform to the criminal code; political crimes; amnesty and pardon; international public law; international humanitarian law; Law 782 of 2002, about demobilization and reintegration).
3. In the area of information technology 3 data bases have been designed: i) Illegal armed groups); ii) people trained in coexistence, by departments; and iii) thematic maps, with strategic information about the location of the armed groups.

Also, several meetings have been carried out with officials from the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and IOM to establish processes, methodologies, municipal sites for some of the projects to be implemented during the new phase of the Peace Program, such as: local self-determination; community radio stations, peace counselors. For the self-determination project a community development specialist was hired. To date, implementation started in Bojayá (Chocó), to support the return of the displaced.

			044
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence and Cultural Center of Aguachica	<b>Coverage:</b>	Aguachica (Cesar)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to the Colombian Government's agencies	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	10, residents from municipalities	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	5,000 residents from the rural zones
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	20,000 residents from the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$400,000
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$250,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$6,000
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Aguachica Mayor's Office	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>During this quarter, the architectural plan for the building was completed. A timetable for the contracting process was established. Bidders from previous processes were invited to bid. On June 26 a site visit was carried out, with the participation of 5 representatives of the companies that were invited to bid. During this visit, the commitments to be assumed by the Mayor's office were established.</p>			

**Current status of the lot**



**Construction Perspectives**

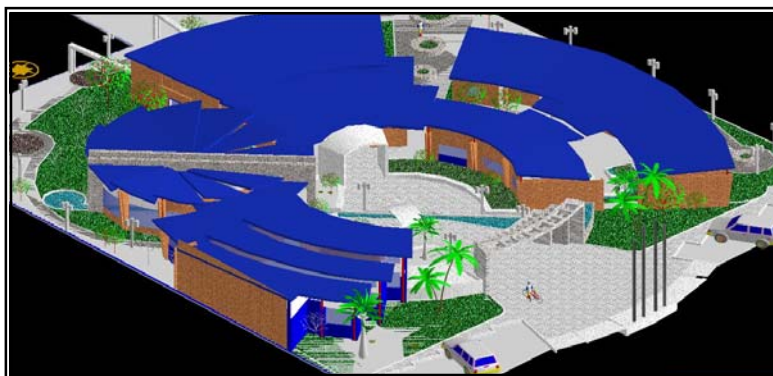




			046
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence and Cultural Center of Magangue	<b>Coverage:</b>	Magangue (Bolívar)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 residents from municipalities	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	10,000 residents from municipalities
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	32 residents from the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$425,000
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$245,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$6,703
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Magangue Mayor's Office	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>  During this quarter, the architectural plan for the building was completed. A timetable for the contracting process was established. Bidders from previous processes were invited to bid. On June 24 a site visit was carried out, with the participation of 5 representatives of the companies that were invited to bid. During this visit, the commitments to be assumed by the Mayor's office were established.			



**Current status of the lot**



**Construction Perspectives**

			<b>047</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Coexistence and Cultural Center of Cantagallo	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cantagallo (Bolívar)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	7,000 residents from municipalities	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3,500 residents from the municipalities
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	12,000 residents from the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$250,000
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$150,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$170
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Cantagallo Mayor's Office	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
During this quarter a site visit was carried out to perform a topographical survey of the lot and take samples of the soil to determine the type of foundations required for the project.			



			048
<b>Title:</b>	Promotion of a culture of participation and peace in the Department of Meta	<b>Coverage:</b>	Villavicencio, Granada Cumaral, Puerto López, Acacías (Meta)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Strengthening Initiatives of the Civil society	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	60 students trained in conflict resolution. 90 persons taking part in the conversation meetings	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	3,500 member of the community
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	108.440 Residents from the municipalities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$105,987
<b>Program. Contribution:</b>	US \$59,784	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$21,897
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	<i>Corporación Desarrollo para la Paz del Piedemonte Oriental - CORDEPAZ</i>	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Chamber of Commerce of Villavicencio.
<p><b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b></p> <p>The Peace and Development Program of the Piedemonte Oriental is a regional process that fosters sustainable human development and peace in the East Plains of Colombia. It is a process managed by CORDEPAZ, a NGO composed by the Villavicencio Diocese, the Chamber of Commerce of Villavicencio, the Apostolic Vicariate of Puerto Gaitán, the Research and Popular Education Center (CINEP), the Diocese of Granada, FENALCO, the Cattle Farmers Committee, Pro-Oriente, and Pastoral Social.</p> <p>CORDEPAZ made a diagnostic to define the situation of the region and to establish some priorities to start a development and peace process. Based on this diagnostic, a second stage was designed to improve the political, technical and financial conditions required to formulate and implement municipal proposals.</p> <p>The objective of CORDEPAZ is to strengthen civil society organizations and local governments on the basis of sustainable human development with participatory planning, equity, solidarity, transparency and social justice. To that effect, the project will be holding town meetings in three municipalities (Granada, Villavicencio and Puerto López). The final result is to produce documents with recommendations to implement policies and social programs through public and private agencies of such municipalities.</p> <p>To promote alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, in association with the Chamber of Commerce, students will be trained on the topic of conciliation with equity. Conciliation centers will be open in 6 schools of the municipalities of Acacías, Granada and Cumaral. The 6 schools where the <i>Arianda</i> project will be implemented (school conciliation) were also selected, and agreements were signed with two of the schools. Finally, conversations were held with the local governments of Granada and Villavicencio to carry out town meetings.</p>			

			049
<b>Title:</b>	Building Peace in Santander	<b>Coverage:</b>	<b>Municipalities of Department of Santander:</b> Macaravita, Floridablanca, Girón, Piedecuesta, Palmar, Matanza, Cerrito, San Joaquín, Ocamonte, Chima, Gambita, Barbosa, San Gil, Socorro, Málaga, Lebrija, Chivata, Puente Nacional, San Vicente, Zapatoca and Florián
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to the Colombian government	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30.000 families	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	120,000 persons
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	Municipalities authorities trained	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$450.075
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$66.766	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$ 00
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Government of Santander	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<p><b>Description &amp; Status: (Approved)</b></p> <p>The mission of the Governor of the Department of Santander is to direct, plan and promote economic, social and environmental development. The Governor also has intermediation and coordination duties with the National Government, and the various municipalities of the Department, in addition to providing support and complementing the local administration.</p> <p>Public order difficulties and forced displacement by the violence in the Department have boosted the socioeconomic crisis, which prevents meeting the basic needs of its population. This projects aims to improve nutritional and education conditions.</p> <p>The project will benefit children and youngsters between 5 and 18 years of age; it will also train municipal officials and teachers so that they support project implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>To attain the objectives, the project has two components: the first is a nutrition program for children between 5 and 14 years of age, attending public schools. The project expects to meet 50% of their nutrition needs. The second component is the creation of a subject called Peace, to be part of the school curriculum so as to educate the students in conflict resolution, generating a different model to the one they are exposed on a daily basis. The component will be focused on children and youngsters between 6 and 18 years of age. In addition, a school of parents will be established in order to link them with the process their children are developing.</p>			

			050
<b>Title:</b>	Implementation and assembly of the Toy-Library in the centers of peaceful coexistence	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Institutional support from the Colombian government	<b>Duration:</b>	12 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30.000 children's from 6 municipalities	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	60.000 Families
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	30.000 people link to the Toy-Library activities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$74.977
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$74.977	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$30,542
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	(Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación) – FUNLIBRE.	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p><i>Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación (FUNLIBRE)</i> is a non-profit NGO established in 1988. Its mission is to encourage and promote Recreation and the use of free time in a sound, creative and constructive manner towards being dynamic-makers of an integral development of the human being and society, through activities of leisure, recreation and free time within all scopes of man interaction and the different geographic context.</p> <p>The library/game room model developed by FUNLIBRE plays an important role to improve the conditions that aggravates vulnerability of children. The library/game room encourages personal development as a way to benefit the whole community.</p> <p>The project is comprised by five activities: i) Implementation of a research of cultural-traditional games of each municipality. ii) Design and set a physical space for the library / game room with the participation of the community, families and children, responding to their interests and to the regional culture; iii) Develop a model of library / game room guided by common and flexible rules adapted to the characteristics of each municipality; iv) Design models based on community participation, given that the library / game room is a space focused on the reality. e) Design and launch educational and training processes for the librarian, teenagers, adults from the community to assure the development of social skills.</p> <p>During this quarter the construction of the San Vicente del Caguán library / game room has been completed. Currently a preparatory assembly of the library/game room of San Gil is being implemented.</p> <p>During the construction of the library / game room of San Vicente, a diagnostic was made about recreation spaces and how the people make use of their spare time in San Vicente del Caguán. Workshops to teach toy construction have been carried out for teenagers and children from the municipality. Craftsmen from San Vicente were hired and 189 traditional wood-toys were made. By the end of the quarter, the toy-librarian had been selected and trained.</p> <p>In San Gil was carried out the initial process for the implementation of the library/game room. Town meetings to identify grass-root and community leaders that can help this process have been held.</p>			

			051
<b>Title:</b>	Spiritual and leadership summit of the indigenous of the Sierra Nevada	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pueblo Bello (Cesar)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Strengthening the initiatives of the Civil society	<b>Duration:</b>	2 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200 indigenous of the Sierra Nevada	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1.000 members of the indigenous communities: Yucpas, Kogui, Kankuamos, Wiwas and Arhuacos
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	10,000 members from the Indigenous community	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$22,231
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$16,111	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$18,940
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Arhuacos indigenous community	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is located at the northern part of Colombia in the limits of the departments of Magdalena, Guajira and Cesar. The region gathers the indigenous communities of Yucpas, Kogui, Kankuamos, Wiwas and Arhuacos, organized in 15 settlements. Because of its strategic location, the municipality of Pueblo Bello (Cesar) has become a meeting place for these indigenous communities, and it is therefore the epicenter to carry out this project.</p> <p>For several years the indigenous people have been posing initiatives to have their autonomy respected by the armed groups, and to prevent their members to continue being victims of the fights between different groups. Nevertheless, this is becoming more and more difficult because illegal crops have been cultivated in these territories with the inherent consequences: colonization, destruction of sacred sites for the indigenous, incursion of illegal groups, scarcity of food, diseases, mobility restriction caused by the armed groups, and forced displacements of the indigenous communities.</p> <p>The project intends to gather in a 5-day meeting, around 200 persons of the 5 indigenous populations living in the Sierra, to analyze the violence status in the territory, and to search for proposals among the spiritual authorities (<i>Mamos</i>) to offer alternatives to this situation. The topics to be discussed are: illegal crops, autonomy, culture, traditional medicine, domestic violence, traditional authority, mechanisms to prevent displacement, coexistence territories, and consensus for resistance.</p> <p>The meeting intends to strengthen the traditional indigenous authority, and the recognition of the spiritual leaders as peace agents, to ratify the autonomy of the indigenous communities, and to continue to build their social, political, economic and cultural projects. The Council of <i>Mamos</i> of the Sierra Nevada will be established at the end of the meeting as another mechanism to defend their autonomy, and resist the different forms of the conflict.</p> <p>The meeting will be held at the beginning of July. Once the project was approved, the activities of this quarter were focused in adapting the facilities to accommodate the participants.</p>			

			052
<b>Title:</b>	"Semillas de Esperanza" (Seeds of Hope)	<b>Coverage:</b>	12 municipalities of the Departments de Santander, Bolívar and Cauca
<b>Strategy:</b>	Attention to victims	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	275 disabled persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,100 relatives of the victims
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	3,000 people involve with CIREC	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$140.489
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$100.000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$69
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Integral Rehabilitation Center of Colombia – Fundación CIREC	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<p><b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b></p> <p><i>El Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)</i> is a non-profit organization founded in 1977, whose mission is to promote the comprehensive human development of the population with physical disabilities, victims of violence and catastrophes or traumatic events. Its objective is to rehabilitate the population with bone, muscle, and neurological injuries by means of technological innovation, research and development of promotion, prevention, and education activities</p> <p>The project "<i>Semillas de Esperanza</i>" (seeds of hope), intends to respond to the most basic needs of the population with physical disabilities, by applying a rehabilitation strategy with the participation of the community, with the expectation to become an opportunity to improve the quality of life of this population, and especially of the survivors of land mines.</p> <p>This project has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Training in four areas:</i> 1) train facilitators and leaders by means of pedagogic processes that allow the empowerment of disabled persons in their communities, and to facilitate transmission of the knowledge acquired. 2) To provide facilitators general rehabilitation knowledge allowing for the development of concrete actions benefiting the physically disabled population. Likewise, it is intended to train health professional so that they provide better care to this population in each municipality selected. 3) Strengthening the beneficiaries in the mechanisms of citizen and community participation so that they are able to exercise social control social of their rights and duties as citizens and persons with physical disabilities, and 4) Information and campaigns to raise awareness in order to prevent accidents with land mines and other risk factors.</li> <li>• <i>Rehabilitation:</i> Rehabilitation and prevention campaigns will be performed involving the disabled persons and the community in general. Also, comprehensive rehabilitation processes will be performed with disabled persons located throughout the country.</li> <li>• <i>Income Generation:</i> Productive and feasible projects will be formulated and a revolving fund directly administered by CIREC will be established to finance 84 disabled persons and their families.</li> </ul> <p>The coordinator of the project "<i>Semillas de Esperanza</i>", visited some income generation projects of the IOM "Support Program For Ex-combatant Children" to become aware of the experience and to evaluate the possibility of replicating some projects with disabled population.</p>			

053			
<b>Title:</b>	Intercultural meeting in the Amazonia and Territory and Culture Forum	<b>Coverage:</b>	Puerto Nariño (Amazonas)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Strengthening the initiatives of the Civil society	<b>Duration:</b>	2 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	300 participants in the meeting	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1.500 persons of the community.
<b>Extended Impact:</b>	5,000 members from Indigenous communities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$100,517
<b>Program Contribution:</b>	US \$22.931	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$6,882
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro (CCT)	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>The Amazon is the largest natural region of the planet, with an area of 7,350,621 square kilometers that represent 39.7% of the total area of South America; it is the largest tropical humid jungle of the planet, and an essential a main water system in the world. Nonetheless, in spite of the assumption of being a peaceful zone, there are several conflicts nowadays: inter-ethnic conflicts involving different socio-cultural groups (indigenous, peasants and settlers); border conflicts, as they want to preserve the protected areas; and fights <i>for the use and occupation of the lands</i> by illegal groups, and cultivation of illegal crops.</p> <p>Deterioration of the environment and the increase of the social problematic in the Amazon region have increasingly affected indigenous and peasant communities of this zone. Then meetings as this one are perceived as a strategy to mitigate such deterioration by strengthening the cultural identities of the communities.</p> <p>Being assured that culture and art are the bridge to convert adversity into reconciliation opportunities and peace deeds, as of the year 2000, artistic groups of the indigenous populations are promoting every year inter-cultural meetings to affirm, cherish and disseminate knowledge and cultural practices.</p> <p>The intercultural meeting of this year will be held in July, it will last 8 days, and some of the activities would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opening ritual: Conducted by the spiritual leaders (<i>Chamanes</i>) and the <i>caciques</i> of the indigenous communities, during which dances and rituals will invoke the energy of the “great spirit” for performing the event.</li><li>• Visit to representative sites of the zone: the production farm or “<i>chagra</i>” which is the pantry for alimentary security of the Amazonian people, and the Tikuna community, in order to become aware of the main economic activities of its people (fishing, hunting and agriculture).</li><li>• Crafts and gastronomic exhibit: As a way to get closer and recover the traditions and cosmic vision of the Amazon communities.</li><li>• Workshops and artistic performances: Workshops are intended to reach youngsters of the communities and include music, theater and painting. Local and national artists will present plays.</li><li>• Forum territory &amp; culture will have six themes: a) Defense of water resources; b) The Act of origin; c) territory; d) biological &amp; cultural diversity; e) Food security and d) Launching of a <i>constituyente</i> on territory and culture.</li></ul> <p>The support of the Peace Program is aimed at the mobilization and transportation of the participants to the meeting both from the region and nationwide. This project was approved at the end of June, and the expenses to date are related to the purchase of transportation tickets.</p>			